Solid Front Cooperation
Behind the Guns!

Nippon Times

Smash All Obstacles and
Come Out Victorious

No. 16,102 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

ARMY EAGLES POUND ENEMY IN BURMA AREA

15 Foe Fighters Downed in Furious Duels Near Maungdaw on Jan. 20

WEWAK RAID FOILED

17 Hostile Planes Bagged on Jan. 18 Pilot Captured By a Sergeant

Domei

RANGOON, January 21.—Continuing their relentless onslaughts on the India-Chungking air transportation route, Imperial Army Fighter Plane Units in the Burma area, which shot down seven enemy planes, including five giant transport planes and two escorting fighters on January 18, again advanced to the Akyab area on the afternoon of January 20, carrying out death-defying attacks in intercepting the foe planes at every point.

Vigorously chasing after the fleeing enemy machines, the Army Wild Eagles shot down a total of 15 enemy fighter planes, consisting of P-40's and Spitfires (six unconfirmed), near Maungdaw after furious air duels. Behind this amazing war results in this fight, the loss on the Japanese side was one plane self-blasted and two planes not yet returned.

Wewak Raid Frustrated

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 21.—A large formation of 110 enemy fighter and bomber planes attempted to attack our positions at Wewak on New Guinea Island at 9:30 a.m. on January 19. The Japanese Ground Units, which promptly gave battle with furious anti-aircraft fire, brought down one B-24 and one P-38, and repulsed all the other raiders.

Enemy Repulsed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 21.—Ground Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces shot down two enemy planes (one unconfirmed) on the morning of January 17 when the foe raiders came atacking the Madang-Alexis sector in the northeastern part of New Guinea Island, machine-gunning from a low altitude. Failing to attain any remarkable result, the rest of the raiders fled in disorder.

Remarkable Results

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 20.—Seventeen enemy P-38's shot down (four probables) and an enemy airman taken prisoner were the exploits scored by our Army Fighter Plane Units in a furious duel over Wewak on the morning of January 18.

At 9 a.m. that morning, an enemy formation consisting of 98 P-38's and Thunderbolt P-47's showed up over Wewak. Intercepting the enemy raiders, our Wild Eagles in a bitter combat lasting about an hour and a half brought down 17 P-38's (four unconfirmed).

Our loss was originally reported to be four planes not yet returned, but two days later, Sergeant Aiko returned safely to the base with an enemy prisoner, thus reducing the loss to three planes not yet returned.

Sergeant Aiko, after exhausting his ammunition, closed in on and gave hot chase to an enemy plane. During the chase, his plane and the enemy's touched each other, and both he and the foe landed by parachute. No sooner had he landed than he pounced upon the enemy pilot and, after a fierce tussle, tied him up with an ivy. After a two-day journey through the jungles, the Sergeant came back safely to the base with the enemy prisoner.

The base was agog with excitement over Sergeant Aiko's thrilling exploit.

Enemy Base Attacked

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 20.—Units of the Japanese Air Force carried out two separate attacks on the United States base at Arawe on New Britain Island, it was admitted by the anti-Axis Headquarters of the Southwest Pacific today, a Canberra dispatch disclosed.

Vatican Recognizes Philippines; Piani Is Representative

Domei

BERLIN, January 20.—The Vatican has formally recognized the new Republic of the Philippines and appointed Bishop Guillermo Piani as the first Vatican representative to Manila, D.N.B. reported from Rome, quoting a Stefani message from Manila. As Pope Puis XII had already recognized the Philippines as a Catholic country, its formal recognition by the Vatican has caused considerable sensation among all Catholic countries, the report further added.

NIPPON AIR POWER AT RABAUL STRONG

Enemy Pacific Command Issues Warning Against False Sense of Security

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 20.—A grave warning against a false sense of security in view of the powerful air strength of the Japanese at Rabaul was sounded by the Anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwest Pacific on the occasion of issuing a communique today, according to information received here from an advance base of the anti-Axis forces.

In its air raid on Rabaul on January 17, an anti-Axis air unit suffered 102 planes shot down out of a force of more than 200 planes. The report apparently has severely shaken the Anglo-American camp. A report from one of their advance bases says that today the Anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwest Pacific issued a communique in which it partially admitted the severe loss suffered in that disastrous raid and a spokesman of headquarters is understood to have sounded the following warning:

"The attack on Rabaul has revealed the fact that the Japanese Forces in the South Pacific possess a powerful air strength. The damage suffered by the attackers in this single raid is the severest ever seen in any engagement over Rabaul to date. The Japanese operations do not permit of a false sense of security on our part. The Japanese are resourceful and full of striking power."

Hard Struggle Told

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 20.—What a hard fight had to be fought by the American forces in realizing the project of landing on New Britain Island has repeatedly been told before in reports. An A. P. report to hand from Melbourne tells of the ferocity of the struggle made by the Americans for the possession of a height at Cape Gloucester in the following terms:

"A unit of United States marines took possession of a height at Cape Gloucester on December 14. They were fiercely attacked by the Japanese five times. The fighting was bitter and for a while it was impossible to tell how it was going to end. At one time it was genuinely feared by the Americans that the height which had been taken by them at a great cost would again be in Japanese hands. The fourth of the series of Japanese attacks was so violent that those on the left wing of the American line had to fall back, having used up their ammunition. It was four minutes before the commencement of the fifth attack that they got fresh supplies of am-

(Continued on Page 2)

REALISM MARKS TOJO'S SPEECH, IGUCHI ASSERTS

Prime Minister's Frank Views On War Reveal Nation's Determination, He Says

SEES HARD TIME FOR FOE

Spokesman Says Asia's Unity Favors Axis; Voices Confidence in Plane Output

Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, commented on the speech made by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo at the 84th session of the Diet when it reconvened on Friday morning, at the press conference for foreign correspondents held on the same morning. Mr Iguchi said that the Prime Minister expressed very frankly his views on the present war situation and that he did so "without mincing any words."

Mr. Iguchi said that Prime Minister Tojo mentioned that there were many difficulties still lying ahead. However, said the Spokesman, the difficulties facing the enemy are many times greater. "The Prime Minister's speech succinctly expressed the determination of the people," Mr. Iguchi declared.

The firm resolve of the people to carry the war through to victory was also demonstrated by the great strides made in munitions production, particularly in the field of aircraft, Mr. Iguchi pointed out.

Continuing, he emphasized that when Prime Minister Tojo referred to the fiber industry he mentioned one of Japan's strongest points, Mr. Iguchi declared that Japan assumed the paramount position in the world in that industry a decade ago and that the plants could be changed easily and switched to aircraft production. "And that has been done," he said.

Japan's ability to lead the world in the fiber industry indicates what her ability is in the production of aircraft, the Spokesman said.

Continuing, Mr. Iguchi declared that the solid unity of the peoples of Greater East Asia was a powerful point in favor of the Axis camp. "This is in sharp contrast with the discordant situation in the enemy camp," the Spokesman stated.

Mr. Iguchi next pointed out that Prime Minister Tojo reaffirmed full Japanese support to Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, in the Indian drive for independence. The Indians will drive forward powerfully for the attainment of their independence and the reaffirmation of complete Japanese support "is no cause for comfort to the enemy," the Spokesman said.

Speaking of the solid Japanese-German relations mentioned by Prime Minister Tojo, Mr. Iguchi stated that the enemy was setting loose sinister propaganda aimed at alienating the two nations but that all such enemy attempts were totally futile and a waste of effort "for the ties that bind Japan and Germany together are stronger than ever". Mr. Iguchi said that it was clear that Germany was determined to win the war and, together with her ally, Japan, establish a new world order based on justice.

German Shipping Shelled

Special

LISBON, January 20.—The British coastal artillery stationed on the southern coast of Britain opened fire on German shipping traffic in the English Channel at 5 a.m. today, it was officially announced, according to a report from London. The firing lasted till 8 a.m. and about 80 shots were fired in that time. No details, however, were given about the result of this action.

University and Middle School Students To Donate Funds for 1,500 Planes a Year

With the slogan "Let us build aircraft for the use of student-airmen" the students of all universities, colleges, boys middle schools and girls high schools have decided to donate funds sufficient to build 1,500 aircraft annually, according to Domei.

In this connection, the inaugural ceremony of the Dai Nippon Students' League to Build Aircraft for the Use of Student-Airmen is to be held at 2 p.m. Saturday at the Education Hall at Kanda, Tokyo, under the auspices of the Dai Nippon Association to Serve the Nation through Education.

As President of the League, the appointment of Ryutaro Nagai, adviser to the East Asia Development Headquarters, has been decided and as members the Tokyo Imperial, Bunrika, Waseda, Keio, Meiji, and Hosei universities, the boys higher schools, boys middle schools, and others throughout Japan will join the League. To raise funds students will economize on school supplies and will also contribute their earnings through volunteer labor.

Their Majesties Hear Lectures At Function Held in Phoenix Hall

In the presence of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress the Lecture Commencement Ceremony, one of the functions held at the Imperial Palace in the beginning of a new year, took place in the Phoenix Hall at 10 a.m. Friday.

The lecturers, Yasuma Takada, Professor at Kyoto Imperial University, scheduled to speak on national learning, Hiroshi Ikeuchi, member of the Imperial Academy, to talk on Chinese history, and Sakuhei Fujiwara, Chief of the Meteorological Service, slated to discourse on foreign learning, and substitute lecturers, Seiichi Taki, Honorary Professor of Tokyo Imperial University, Niichi Yano, Honorary Professor of Kyoto Imperial University, and Hidetsugu Yagi, President of the Tokyo University of Technology, arrived, full of awe at the thought of the honor of taking part in the ceremony.

Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe and other officials, who were allowed to be present and hear the lectures reverently awaited the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties.

His Majesty the Emperor, in the company of Her Majesty the Empress and attended by His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, Her Highness Princess Ri, Grand Chamberlain Saburo Hyakutake, Chief Aide-de-Camp Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Court Lady Takeko Hoshina, and other Court attendants, appeared in the ceremonial hall at 10 a.m.

When His Imperial Majesty was seated, Professor Takada of Kyoto Imperial University proceeded to the Imperial presence and spoke on the population problem in Japan.

Dr. Ikeuchi, member of the Imperial Academy, followed, the subject of his lecture being a passage on Japan in the history of the Yuan dynasty.

Dr. Fujiwara, Chief of the Meteorological Service, who was next, spoke on the subject of war and meteorology.

Each of the lectures lasted for 30 minutes.

After the ceremony the speakers, in another hall, received Imperial gifts.

BRITISH PRESS RAPS ANTI-AXIS DISUNITY

Cites Strife Between Poles, Soviets and Lack of Unity Toward Greeks, Jugoslavs

Special

STOCKHOLM, January 20.—The Daily Herald, an organ of the British Labor Party, rapped the disunity existing within the anti-Axis camp today, according to a London report.

The paper pointed out that the differences of opinion between Moscow and the western Powers are not limited to the Polish problems alone. For instance, the paper added, there is no unity with regard to the anti-Axis policy toward Greece and Jugoslavia, not any agreement as to the treatment of Germany. In view of this situation, the journal asked what will happen in the future when the Soviet armies from the east and the British-American forces from the west should meet in Germany.

Halifax, Hull Confer

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 20.—British Ambassador to the United States, Lord Halifax, conferred with Secretary of State Cordell Hull regarding the request of the exiled Polish regime in London for Anglo-American mediation in the Polish-Soviet border dispute, says a Washington dispatch.

It declared that the two leaders also discussed the alleged pro-Axis influences in Argentina.

Seeks Enlarging Regime

Special

LISBON, January 20.—The diplomatic commentator of the Manchester Guardian today opined that not the purging but rather the enlargement of the Polish regime in exile in London was the right thing to do in order to save the situation, according to a London dispatch.

MALAI YOUTH CORPS ACTIVE

40 Members Voluntarily Clean Premises of Sultan Mosque

Domei

SHONAN, January 21.—The recently-organized Malai Youth Service Corps performed its second "job" last Sunday when over 40 members rendered voluntary service in cleaning the premises of the Sultan Mosque, the largest in the city.

It is recalled that the corps not so long ago, rendered its first service when it did a first-class cleaning job at the war memorial at Bukit Timah.

It was learned that a unit of the Corps is planning to clean the Malai settlement area sometime this week, with the assistance of youths from the village.

British Destroyer Sunk

Special

LISBON, January 20.—The British Admiralty announced the loss of the destroyer, Tynedale, one of the Hunt class of destroyers which joined the fleet in December, 1940. Besides convoying coastal vessels, the Tynedale took part in the first commando on St. Naoire in March 1942 and was transferred to the Mediterranean war zone last year.

SEVERE U.S. DROUGHT HITS FARMING ZONES

Midwestern States Suffering Most to Add More Misery to Food Shortage

Special

LISBON, January 20.—The war-weary people of the United States who are already suffering from shortages of various foodstuffs saw their food worries increased with reports revealing that the vital food belt of the Midwest is suffering from drought which is said to be unparalleled since the spring winds of a decade ago swirled the parched soil into black clouds and turned the United States "bread basket" into a dust bowl, says a Chicago dispatch.

The dry fall season followed with a winter with very little rainfall produced a national average precipitation of 21 per cent below normal, causing a critical condition for the winter wheat, rye and hay crops. The dispatch said that cracks have appeared in the soil from Illinois to Colorado.

The States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota and Illinois are reported to be the hardest hit, while the weather bureau added to the general anxiety with the report that the subsoil moisture in the wheat belt is at the lowest level in many years.

It is also reported that half of the winter crop in Nebraska has been lost, quoting officials as saying that unless the moisture deficiency is made up before July, the summer crops will fall far behind schedule. The dispatch added that more than 3,775,000 acres have been planted with winter wheat and that the outlook for harvesting more than 1,500,000 acres is uncertain.

The Minnesota crop situation was termed as "critical." The heart of the dry belt appeared to be in northern and western Illinois, where the autumn rainfall was 50 per cent below normal.

Iowa's dry situation temporarily benefited the farmer, who harvested good corn and soy bean crops until late in the season but it is said that spring rains will be essential for a successful production.

HOLD RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL

White Russians at Harbin Observe Baptismal Service

Domei

HARBIN, January 19.—Members of the local white Russian community today fittingly observed one of the most important and most colorful religious festivals of the Russian Orthodox Church calendar—the "Kriesochnye" (Baptismal Service).

The festival began with Mass held at the Russian Church. At 11 o'clock in the morning, priests and members of the congregation singing hymns and bearing crosses, icons and candles slowly wended their way to the Sungari River where men and women plunged into the icy waters of the Sungari to cleanse themselves spiritually.

The ceremony was brought to a close with the singing of hymns and chanting of prayers.

E. ASIA FINANCE TAKING SHAPE, KAYA DECLARES

Structure Being Steadily Perfected, Finance Minister Avers in Diet

CONDITIONS AT HOME SOUND

New Tax Measures Aimed at Expanding Productivity, for Other Vital War Needs

"The financial structure of Greater East Asia is being steadily perfected with the end in view of establishing a managed currency system built up on spontaneous co-operation among the various areas in this region," declared Finance Minister Okinori Kaya in his speech on the nation's financial policy in the plenary session of the House of Representatives Friday.

In regard to the financial structure at home, the Finance Minister said that although a considerable portion of the war expenditure must be covered by bond issues, it had been found best conducive to the assurance of a sound finance to increase revenue through increased taxation and thereby to absorb the surplus purchasing power of the people and to contribute to the economization of consumption.

The text of the Finance Minister's speech follows:

"I have the pleasure, gentlemen, of explaining in this assembly the essential points of the budgetary revenue and expenditure for the 1944 fiscal year and of stating my views on the financial and economic circumstances of our country.

"I shall begin by explaining the general budget for the 1944 fiscal year. The revenue estimate is:

Ordinary account	**ca. ¥8.532.000.000**
Extraordinary account	**ca. 6.883.000.000**
Total	**ca. 15.415.000.000**

"The expenditure estimate is:

Ordinary account	**ca. ¥7.617.000.000**
Extraordinary account	**ca. 7.797.000.000**
Total	**ca. 15.415.000.000**

"Comparing the total with the total for the preceding fiscal year, including the supplementary estimate, it is seen that an increase of approximately ¥1,391,000,000 is envisaged.

The Vital Point

"I need hardly say that the vital point in regard to the operation of wartime finance and economy is to concentrate the total economic strength of the nation, throughout the fields of materials, labor power and capital while maintaining the daily life of the people, in such a way that there should be nothing wanting in the war structure of the nation. In the compilation of the above expenditure estimate, too, we have followed that principle. In regard to the estimates to be included in the expenditure account, the priorities to be observed in the next fiscal year have first been determined so as to provide fresh appropriations only for such projects as are calculated quickly to increase the fighting strength of the nation or to prove effective in maintaining the daily life of the people and also such as have been embodied in concrete plans, refraining entirely from making fresh appropriations for any other purposes. Even in regard to those projects which have been carried over from previous fiscal years, strict re-examination has been conducted to make adjustments suited to the times

"The State Treasury reserves have been considerably increased and adjustments made in the itemization of budgetary estimates. Together with the operation of Wartime Special Cases of the Accounts Law and other measures, additional flexibility in budgetary operation has been sought.

"The total amount that has been compiled in accordance with the foregoing policy is of considerable magnitude but the appropriations

(Continued on Page 2)

Lower House to Dispatch Cable to Ramirez Expressing Condolence Over Quake Disaster

A telegraphic message of condolence over the recent earthquake disaster in Argentina will be dispatched by the House of Representatives of the Imperial Diet to President of Argentina General Pedro Ramirez, it was decided at a meeting of the members of the Lower House held at 9:40 a.m. Friday.

It was also decided to dispatch a telegraphic message to Baron Shu Tomii, Japanese Ambassador to Argentina, expressing sympathy to the Japanese residents there.

The decision was reported by Speaker Tadahiko Okada at the plenary session Friday afternoon.

The message to the President of Argentina reads:

"We are grieved at the news of the earthquake disaster which affected a wide area surrounding the Province of San Juan. On behalf of the House of Representatives of the Imperial Japanese Diet, we hereby tender our deep sympathy."

Extra Budget Bill Formally Approved By Cabinet in Diet

The Supplementary Budget Bill for the fiscal year 1944 was formally decided on at a Cabinet meeting held in the Diet on Friday. The bill was reported to the Throne on the same afternoon and will be introduced to the Diet upon receipt of the Imperial sanction. Detail of the bill will be announced by the Board of Information this morning.

6 BILLS DISCUSSED BY HOUSE OF PEERS

Measures Are Immediately Referred to the Committees Concerned

The plenary session of the House of Peers Friday disposed of six bills besides hearing the speech of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo on administrative policy and that of Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on diplomacy.

The House met at 10:08 a.m. and, after the minutes had been read, Prime Minister Tojo took the rostrum and spoke for about one hour, followed by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's address lasting about 40 minutes.

Taking up the agenda, the assembly gave their attention to

(1) Bill Concerning Wartime Special Cases of the National Defense Security Act for Simplification of Judicial Procedure in Chosen, which was presented by the Government. Home Minister Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando explained the purport of the bill and it was referred to a committee of 15.

(2) Bill Amending Act Governing Subsidies for the Laying of Private Railway Lines in Chosen, presented by the Government, was then brought up and Home Minister Ando stated the reasons for submitting the measure, after which the bill was referred to the same committee of 15.

(3) Bill Amending Naval Criminal Code and Naval Court Martial Act, presented by the Government, was next brought up. Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada explained the bill and it was forthwith entrusted to a committee of 12.

(4) Bill for Provisional Measures Regarding Litigation Expenses and the Like.

(5) Bill for Provisional Measures Regarding Companies and the Like, and

(6) Bill Pertaining to Adjustments in Penalties for Economic Offenses, all presented by the Government, were brought up together and Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura explained the reasons for their framing. They were turned over to a committee of 19 and the House adjourned at 12:10 p.m.

The chairmen and vice-chairmen of the standing committees of the House of Peers were elected by mutual voting Friday morning. The newly elected line-up follows:

Budget Committee:
Chairman—Viscount Takamasa Hachijo (Kenkyukai)
Vice-Chairman—Baron Shozo Yabuki (Koseikai)
Fiscal Settlement Committee:
Chairman—Baron Ryutaro Fukao (Koseikai)
Vice-Chairman—Viscount Tadatsuna Ooka (Kenkyukai)
Petitions Committee:
Chairman—Viscount Koretaka Takahashi (Kenkyukai)
Vice-Chairman—Baron Keiichi Kubota (Koseikai)
Status Examination Committee:
Chairman—Viscount Nobumitsu Aoki (Kenkyukai)
Vice-Chairman—Baron Kiyokazu Abo (Koseikai)
Disciplinary Committee:
Chairman—Count Yoshimitsu Yanagiwara (Kenkyukai)
Vice-Chairman—Baron Shigemoto Oi (Koseikai)

The sub-committees of the Bud-

(Continued on Page 2)

TOJO STRESSES DETERMINATION IN PUSHING WAR

Avers Realization of Joint Declaration Impossible Without Victory

MAEDA INTERPELLATES

Representative Urges Aggressive Diplomatic Offensive As Diet Reconvenes

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo told the Imperial Diet on Friday that realization of the Joint Declaration adopted at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations last November for the construction of Greater East Asia is impossible without the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia, and with this conviction in mind the Government is determined to exert its full efforts in the conduct of the war, military as well as diplomatic, and achieve a conclusive victory.

The statement was made by the Prime Minister in reply to an interpellation by Representative Fusanosuke Maeda urging an aggressive diplomatic offensive during the plenary session of the House of Representatives on Friday afternoon immediately after the administrative speeches of the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya.

Mr. Maeda asked the Prime Minister to clarify five points: namely, the Government's determination in regard to a diplomatic offensive, the strengthening of national mobilization, the national movement and the increasing further of fighting spirit for strengthening fighting power, the safeguarding of foodstuffs, and the wartime conduct of administration.

Tojo Explains

Regarding the first point of Mr. Maeda's interpellation, Prime Minister Tojo declared:

"With unity among them ever strengthened and with ever firmer determination to crush the Anglo-American enemies, the various peoples of East Asia are marching forward to establish an ethical living sphere for themselves. The only thing left for us is to strive to translate into reality the Joint Declaration adopted at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations.

"Japan's war aim is just and righteous while Anglo-American objectives are selfish, as everybody can see. This fact is admitted not only by the peoples of Greater East Asia and their European allies but by neutrals and some intelligent men in enemy countries.

"As the interpellator has hinted, the Americans and British are intent upon causing friction between the Japanese Army and people and the resultant national collapse. Without the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia, there cannot be the realization of the Joint Declaration or the construction of Greater East Asia. With this conviction in mind, we are determined to exert our full efforts in the conduct of the war, military as well as diplomatic, and achieve a conclusive victory, thereby setting the Imperial Mind at rest."

As to second point in the interpellation regarding the national labor mobilization, the Prime Minister assured the House that the Government was ready to exert every possible effort to improve the present conditions as regards requisitioning of workers and to take necessary steps to guarantee stable living for the families of the recruited laborers, adding that already the former system of labor mobilization has been improved so that proper requisitioning is being conducted both in urban and rural areas.

Cooperation Asked

Regarding the measures to arouse the nation's morale and to bolster national movements, General Tojo stated that the nucleus of the problem lies more in spirit than in machinery and that all national movements should be developed soundly and vigorously on the basis of this idea. He asked for increased cooperation of the people to realize the Government's plans in this regard.

In reply to the fourth point, the securing of foodstuffs, the Prime Minister declared:

"The question of food supply must now be deliberated upon not only for the Japanese people but for the one billion population living in the region of Greater East Asia. As

(Continued on Page 2)

BOTH HOUSES READY TO TAKE UP BILLS

Ministers Concerned to Enlarge Upon Various Measures To Be Presented

The plenary session of the House of Peers is scheduled to open at 10 a.m. today. Bills will be presented by the Ministries of Welfare, Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Agriculture and Commerce, Munitions, and Transportation and Communications. After the Government gives its reasons for the presentation of these bills, they will be referred to the special committees.

Committee meetings on a bill for the simplification of legal procedure in Chosen, the Naval penal code, and bills for emergency measures are among those which will open at 10 a.m. Departmental meetings for the budget settlement of accounts, and petitions, will be held at 9:50 a.m.

The plenary session of the House of Representatives will begin at 1 p.m. Amendment bills for the income tax law and 29 other laws and 17 bills proposed by the Government will be presented. The Ministers connected with the respective bills will explain them, after which they will be referred to special committees. Interpellation on the bill for increased taxes will be made by Representative Sannojo Nakamura.

The plenary session of the budget committee will start at 10 a.m. After Finance Minister Okinori Kaya gives the reasons for the presentation of the budget, Masataka Ota will make interpellations. A secret session will be held after the adjournment of the plenary session in the afternoon.

6 Bills Discussed By House of Peers

(Continued From Page 1)

get Committee of the House of Representatives have been reduced from the traditional six to five, following a decision reached Friday morning.

The new sub-committees are:

First sub-committee (in charge of deliberations on business relative to revenue under the jurisdiction of of the Ministry of Finance).

Second sub-committee (in charge of deliberations on the businesses of the Foreign Office and the Ministries of Justice and Greater East Asiatic Affairs).

Third sub-committee (in charge of deliberations on the businesses of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Education, and Welfare).

Fourth sub-committee (in charge of deliberations on the business of the Ministries of War, Navy and Munitions).

Fifth sub-committee (in charge of deliberations on the businesses of the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce, and Transportation and Communications).

The decision, which has been made in conformity with the administrative renovations of the Government, aims to equalize the duties of the sub-committees and to simplify deliberative duties.

CHUNGKING SHUTS DOWN ON PEACETIME PLEASURES

Dancing, Permanent Waves, Card-Playing and Drinking in Public Banned

Special

LISBON, January 19.—Dancing, card-playing, permanent waves and wine-drinking in restaurants are some of the prohibitions decreed in Chungking, it was revealed in a report received here. The selling of certain cosmetics including lipstick is also prohibited.

A Chungking spokesman said that the rules had been introduced because "normal pleasures are for normal times and wartime is not normal." Decrees also restrict the number of dishes served in restaurants. Penalties for violation consist of fines from 20 dollars to a hundred dollars for individuals and from a hundred dollars to a thousand for shops. The shops are also liable to have their apparatuses and equipment confiscated or be forced to suspend business, temporarily or permanently. The spokesman said that these prohibitions were also being effected in some other major towns in the Chungking controlled areas.

Sofia Opera House Closed

Special

LISBON, January 20.—Opera performances will no longer be given in the Bulgarian National Theater in Sofia as the building was seriously damaged in the ruthless Anglo-American air raid on the capital on January 10, according to a dispatch from Sofia. The entire troupe will now go on a tour of the provinces. The second stage director of the national theater, Mr. Stoplanoff, and his whole family were killed in that raid.

Attend Imperial Diet

In the House of Peers, H. G. Stahmer, German Ambassador to Japan, and Tsai Pei, Chinese Ambassador, are seen listening attentively to the speeches made by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu before the Imperial Diet on Friday.

E. ASIA FINANCE IS TAKING SHAPE

(Continued From Page 1)

listed are only such as are absolutely indispensable for enforcing the measures essential to the strengthening of the war structure, besides such obligatory outlays as Government bond expenses, transfers to the Provisional Munitions Expenditure Special Account, transfers to the Provincial Grants Special Account, annuities and pensions.

"If we are to enumerate the more important appropriations newly included in the expenditure estimate.

"(1) Approximately ¥64,000,000 for strengthening diplomacy and overseas administration aimed at the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the total unification of the Greater East-Asiatic nations.

"(2) Approximately ¥969,000,000 for increasing the production of coal and other important materials and for maintaining the prices of such materials.

"(3) Approximately ¥93,000,000 for strengthening and expanding transportation capacity by sea, land and air.

"(4) Approximately ¥764,000,000 for the enforcement of measures designed to increase the production of wheat and other foodstuffs and for the maintenance of the prices of such materials.

For Medical, Hygienic Measures

"(5) Approximately ¥68,000,000 for expanding the national physique management system, national health insurance system and other medical and hygienic measures.

"(6) Approximately ¥164,000,000 for the expansion of the annuity insurance system, strengthening of welfare work for infants and prospective or actual mothers and other measures for national welfare and increase of population.

"(7) Approximately ¥169,000,000 for providing occupational training facilities for the wounded and sick soldiers and bereaved families and other measures for the welfare of soldiers, sailors and their families.

"(8) Approximately ¥34,000,000 for the founding of the Dai Nippon Educational Association and for other educational and cultural measures.

"(9) Approximately ¥61,000,000 for strengthened mobilization of scientists and engineers aimed at an increase in the air fighting strength of the nation and other measures for improving and expanding scientific research facilities, and

"(10) Approximately ¥73,000,000 for adjustment of air defense equipment and materials and other air defense measures.

"Other points to be noted in regard to the expenditure budget are:

"(1) The transfers to the Provisional War Expenditure Special Account amount to ¥4,466,000 from the general account and approximately ¥680,000000 from the various special accounts totalling approximately ¥5,146,000,000, which represents an increase of approximately ¥327,000,000.

"(2) The amount of economics effected in the expenditure already fixed is ¥382,000,000.

"I shall next explain the revenue estimate.

"The total amount of the sum as it stands is approximately ¥15,415,000,000, which is the same as the expenditure budget. The sum is divided into: regular revenue, including tax revenue, approximately ¥10,913,000,000; balance carried over from the previous fiscal year approximately ¥141,000,000 and amount raised through public bond issues approximately ¥4,360,000,000.

"The total amount of tax revenue, which occupies the bulk of the revenue account, is approximately ¥8,578,000,000, including both the ordinary and extraordinary accounts. Compared with the amount for the preceding fiscal year, it shows an increase of approximately ¥988,000,000. This is divided into: spontaneous increase approximately ¥854,000,000 and increase due to increase levy of indirect taxes in the 1943 fiscal year, approximately ¥133,000,000.

"In defraying for a war, it is inevitable that a considerable portion of the expenditure should be covered with public bonds but at the same time it is quite important to consolidate the foundations of wartime finance by striving to secure an increase in tax revenue. With this purpose in view, the Government, after careful deliberation in regard to financial requirements and effects on national life and national economy, has decided to increase taxes in order to increase revenue to the State Treasury, to absorb the surplus purchasing power of the people and to effect economies in consumption.

"Considering that in the spring of last year the tax increase was principally in the field of indirect taxes, the emphasis this time has been laid on direct taxes but, at the same time, an increase has also been decided in respect of indirect taxes. Other tax measures aimed at expanding productivity, accumulating capital and other purposes important in wartime have been adopted and legislative bills have been presented to the Diet to implement them.

"The increase in revenue to be secured through these measures is about ¥2,200,000,000 in the initial year and about ¥2,500,000,000 in the regular year. This increment will be added to the revenue increment secured through a raise in the price of tobacco already enforced and included in the supplementary budget to cover the provisional war expenditure. The present tax increase is of an unexampled magnitude and the burden on the people will accordingly be heavier but I hope that the 100,000,000 people of this country will renew their determination to endure and presevere and will push their campaign of service to the nation through tax-payment.

"Revenues from sources other than taxes amount to ¥2,335,000,000 odd, showing an increase of ¥180,000,000 over the budget for the last fiscal year.

"Revenues from public bonds, as I have said, reach ¥4,360,000,000 odd, a gain of ¥841,000,000 over the previous year. In addition to these bond revenues which are included in the Ordinary Account, there are Special Account revenues reaching ¥1,468,000,000 odd, made up of investments by the Governments of Chosen and Taiwan and also of incomes from the Imperial Japanese Railways and communication undertakings.

"Aside from the source of revenue for the Extraordinary Military Expenditures, the scheduled amount of public bond issues for 1944 as a source of revenue is set at ¥5,829,000,000 odd.

"As in the case of the Ordinary Account Budget, care has been taken so that the Special Account Budget includes only those items which are indispensable for the bolstering of fighting strength. Principal among these items are ¥611,000,000 odd for boosting wartime land traffic, ¥125,000,000 odd for an increased output of iron, coal and other key mineral products, ¥108,000,000 odd for foodstuffs productivity expansion, ¥56,000,000 odd for the perfecting of air-defense equipment and ¥30,000,000 for the inauguration, or preparations for the inauguration, of the conscription system in overseas territories.

(To Be Continued in Evening Edition)

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TOJO STRESSES DETERMINATION

(Continued from Page 1)

for this country, we must, first of all, abandon our reliance on imported rice. So far, the food situation has remained fairly stable, by virtue of the entire nation's efforts and the remarkable collaboration in this matter by Manchoukuo.

"Inasmuch as crops largely depend upon weather and as the transportation of foodstuffs over sea lanes has now become more difficult due to obstruction by enemy seacraft, the Government will see to it that every assurance can be maintained in regard to the supply of vital foodstuffs in any case that might arise unexpectedly. The rural population have surmounted all difficulties and shown splendid records in the delivery of foodstuffs while the urban areas have produced labor many times as large as their peacetime record. The Government is particularly grateful to them.

To Increase Fertilizer

"It is to be hoped that the urban consumers will be very careful in consuming the supplies and, moreover, will help produce foodstuffs by themselves. The Government is ready to take quick action as the situation demands. As regards fertilizer, we are planning to increase the production of chemical fertilizer."

Mr. Maeda's last item of question, that is, the necessity of further simplifying administrative machinery, was replied in the following vein:

"The conduct of the war requires increased amount of business of more complicated nature on the part of officials and I believe they are exerting much more efforts at present than in peace time.

"I fully concur with the interpellator in the opinion that the officials, fully cognizant of the weighty mission they shoulder, should be strict in their conduct and put their total energy to their assigned tasks. The Government will do its utmost in guiding the civil officers in this respect. Furthermore, it is ready to adopt useful technical ability and experiences of civilians as Mr. Maeda has suggested."

With Prime Minister Tojo's reply concluded, Budaiyu Kogure, from Gumma, proceeded to the rostrum of the Lower Chamber to make an exhaustive, penetrating interpellation relative to a proposed adoption of a drastic change in the conduct of national policies, production of coal, petroleum and power, labor problems, questions regarding transportation and the maintenance of stable national living.

General Tojo, in his capacity as Munition Minister, replied to Representative Kogure as follows:

Stresses Victory

"At present, all national policies must be directed to the sole objective, attainment of victory. I fully agree with the interpellator in the idea that a drastic change of established ideas must be undergone in the carrying out of administrative policies.

"As for the suggestion that better treatment be given to the workers engaged in especially vital industries, the Government has already seen to it that special bonus and improved treatment is accorded them. Such measures will be continued in the future."

Some of Mr. Kogure's questions regarding the requisitioning of labor were replied by Welfare Minister Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi.

Said Dr. Koizumi:

"To guarantee adequate labor mobilization, we intend to conduct a more large-scale and rational national registration system than that in function at present. As for the rationalization of military and labor mobilization referred to by the interpellator, there has been created the National Mobilization Liaison Council, whereby military and labor mobilization is adjusted properly. We also expect to improve the treatment for recruited laborers and will see to it that no worker remains idle after being recruited."

Regarding the Government's determination for a diplomatic offensive, Representative Maeda, interpellated in substance as follows:

"The Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations was the result of the united efforts of the peoples and nations of Greater East Asia for the completion of Greater East Asiatic construction, overcoming numerous difficulties which arise in prosecuting a war. In contrast to the fact that enemy conferences have as their objective intrigue and destruction the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations aimed at justice and construction.

"The form of Chinese independence has been completed by the Japan-China Alliance Pact but the fundamental requisite in unifying China and bringing her back to her true East Asiatic form lies in pushing concretely and powerfully the new policy toward China. America and Britain, however, are trying frantically, through evil machinations, to destroy the unity of East Asia. Not only are they trying to create strife among the peoples and nations of East Asia, they are also ridiculously waiting eagle-eyed for a chance to bring about a schism between the armed forces and people of Japan by directing their machinations to this country also.

Japanese Faith Unshakable

"No matter how hard the enemy work at its evil machinations, however, they will absolutely never be able to shake the faith in absolute victory possessed by the Japanese people, who have a national structure unequaled anywhere in the world, and a glorious tradition of 3,000 years.

"America and Britain have been made fearful by the success of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, have been panic stricken by the advance into Burma of Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, and are working frantically to effect a compromise with the Congress Party and to appease Mahatma Gandhi, thereby to bring about a break in the independence front in India and forever keep independence away from India, to keep the 400,000,000 Indians eternally under their control and the object of their savage exploitation. Just as Prime Minister Tojo has said, the liberation of India is the fervent wish of all East Asia.

"We Japanese are solidly determined to cooperate with all Asiatics and actively support the Provisional Government of Azad Hind for the liberation of India.

"It is also indeed gratifying to note that accompanying the intensification of the war our spiritual ties with our Ally, Germany, are becoming ever closer.

"As was pointed out by Prime Minister Tojo just now, we have a firm conviction that Germany will emerge victorious from the present struggle. There is not the slightest doubt in our minds about this.

"Really, the Japanese people are faithful and loyal. They are resolved to share the fate of the nation of Germany, the ally of their country, to fight until victory is theirs, and to bring about a strengthening of the Mussolini regime in Italy by rendering every assistance to the regime.

Urges Diplomatic Offensive

"The enemies, America and Britain, are talking of justice and humanity on the one hand. They are on the other, endeavoring to frighten the neutral countries into plunging into the vortex of war, so far, without results. We find the anti-Axis countries falling out on the question of Poland. This year is the time for us to conduct vigorously and resolutely a diplomatic offensive based on morality in conjunction with decisive battles with arms, and to frustrate the enemy's inordinate ambitions politically. This year is the time for us to drive home to the people through the breadth and length of the world the true purposes of our country in the current war.

"Japan took up arms for self-existence and in self-defense. Its war is one of righteousness whose objective is the liberation of East Asia. The enemies, America and Britain, would dominate the world. Theirs is a war to oppress and exploit others, which there is nothing to justify. If America and Britain realized their inordinate ambitions, the entire world would become their colony and all the people of the world would find themselves reduced to slavery, a conclusion which will be supported by all who are aware of the condition under which the Negroes and Indians are living.

Scores U.S., Britain

"It looks as though Chiang Kaishek was dreaming of making himself the leader of East Asia. Once the inordinate ambitions of America and Britain were realized, he would in all probability find it impossible even to keep himself in life. America and Britain, as we find them are speaking about reducing Japan to the status of a third-class country and turning it into an agricultural country. It is probable that they will show themselves outrageous enough to sweep off from the surface of the earth the Japanese people, who constitute a wall around East Asia, defending the area from American and British aggression and exploitation.

"I take the opportunity of expressing a strong desire that the States and races of the entire world will be moved to come forward and champion the cause of justice, equality, freedom, and independence. I also have a strong desire that the Imperial Government will give a fresh demonstration of its inflexible determination to realize the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia which provides the base of Greater East Asia and with morality to fight resolutely and frustrate the ambition of the enemies, America and Britain, to dominate the world through frauds and bluffs."

Nippon Units Rout Chiang, Red Troops In Shansi Campaign

Domei

TAIYUAN, January 20.—Carrying out relentless mopping-up operations against Chungking and Chinese Communist troops in Shansi Province, a Japanese Punitive Unit in a 10-day fighting from the beginning of this month, found 121 enemy dead left behind on the battlefield in addition to capturing 39 enemy troops. They also captured one trench mortar, one light machine-gun, 43 rifles, six revolvers and various other war materials as well as ammunition.

Huge British Budget Sought

Special

LISBON, January 20.—The British House of Commons will be asked to make an appropriation of £750,000,000 as the last instalment for this fiscal year, which ends on April first of this year and for an appropriation of £1,000,000,000 as the first instalment for the coming fiscal year, states a dispatch from London. The £750,000,000 asked for the running fiscal period would bring the total British war costs for 1943 up to £5,000,000,000.

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MACARTHUR NOT RETIRING ON REACHING AGE LIMIT

Will Retain Present Command, Says Stimson; Roosevelt's Ruse Seen Behind Move

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 20.—General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, will retain his present command even after he reaches his statutory retirement age of 64 next Wednesday, United States Secretary of War Colonel Henry Stimson stated at a press conference today, according to a Washington dispatch.

Stimson's revelation is expected to cause a considerable political discussion in the United States as "MacArthur for President Clubs" have already been organized. It is certain that President Franklin Roosevelt will be assailed as being responsible for the retention of MacArthur, thereby eliminating an opponent in the forthcoming presidential election.

At the same press conference, Stimson announced that the United States casualties since September totaled 19,210, including 2,985 killed, 12,504 wounded and 2,721 missing.

Nippon Air Power At Rabaul Strong

(Continued From Page 1)

munition, and they were saved from destruction.

"The attacks by the Japanese in this battle were violent beyond description. There was something about the way the Japanese fought, each of them evidently resolved to die fighting the enemy, that made us tremble."

BODY OF MOHAMMEDANS IN MENGCHIANG FORMED

Association Vows to Exert All Energies to Prosecution of Greater East Asia War

Domei

KALGAN, January 20.—Opening ceremonies of the newly-created Mengchiang Mohammedan Association were solemnly held this morning at the Kalgan Welfare Auditorium.

The function was attended by 200 dignitaries including representatives of the Government and Mohammedans in Mengchiang.

Meanwhile, an oath pledged by 5,000,000 Mohammedans in Mengchiang to exert all-out efforts for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia was read.

They also adopted a resolution expressing gratitude to the Japanese Forces for bringing them peace and happiness through the brilliant victories achieved on all fronts.

P.I. INDEPENDENCE ESSAY

Domei

LEGASPI, January 19.—Reflecting the enthusiasm of the people in southern Luzon for the independence newly won by the Philippines, the Bicol Herald, local newspaper, is sponsoring an essay contest on the subject "Philippine Independence and Filipino Youth."

The contest is open to boys and girls not over 20 years of age, with cash prizes awaiting the winners.

It is recalled that the Bicol Herald, as leader of civic movements, recently inaugurated the Rizal Fund Campaign in order to raise funds for the reconstruction of Dr. Jose Rizal's home at Calamba, Laguna Province.

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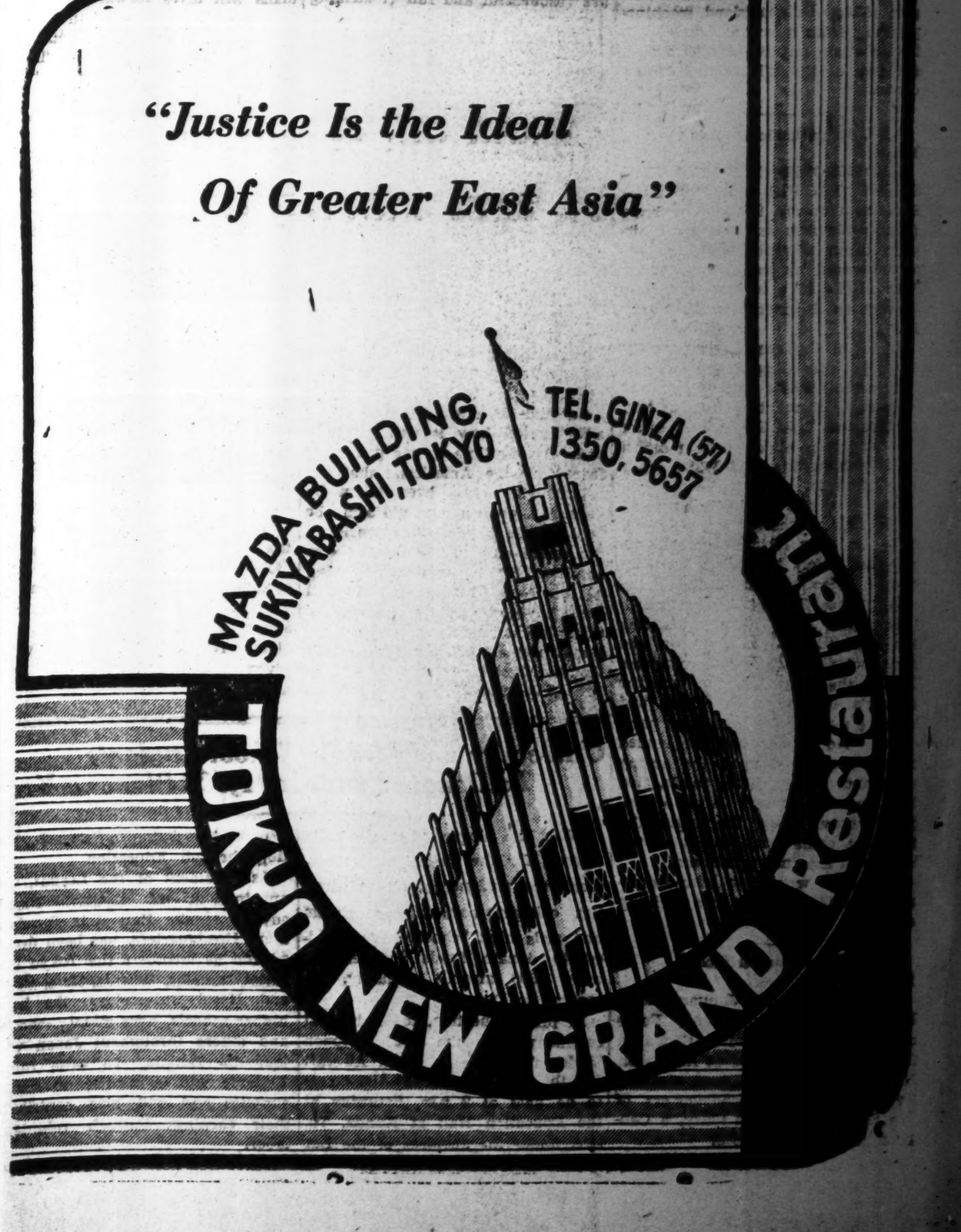

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OVER 2,000,000 DIE IN FAMINE IN INDIA

Amery Makes Astounding Admission in His Report to House of Commons

Domei

LISBON, January 20.—British Secretary of State for India, Leopold S. Amery, revealed that 1,000,000 people died in the Bengal famine in the last five months of 1943, in his report to the House of Commons today, according to dispatches from London. The gist of Amery's statement follows:

"The number of dead from starvation and malignant diseases in Bengal Province is said to total more than 2,000,000, but estimates for the last five months of 1943 are 1,000,000 although no accurate statistics are available as yet. As the result of adequate relief measures adopted by the Indian Government and to the unexpectedly good winter harvest, the food shortage in Bengal Province is no longer widespread. However, as the Indians have lost their confidence in the food measures, the situation still calls for energy and fact to obtain and ration foodstuffs."

To Turn India Into Base

Domei

RANGOON, January 19.—Reports reaching here from quarters usually well-informed on such matters strongly indicate that the Indian Defense Council which was held at the official residence of the Viceroy of India discussed the question of turning the whole of India into a gigantic base from which to resist Japan, a process which would naturally mean depriving the Indians of vital necessities and reducing them to a state of slavery.

It was the first council attended by Field-Marshal Viscount Archibald P. Wavell, Viceroy of India.

According to information from neutral sources, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia and Lieutenant-General Lyndel, new Chief Military Administrator of India attended the council.

Quarters close to the Chinese Communists took the occasion of the Indian defense council to send out information which had filtered through about the true state of affairs in India.

"A solution has yet to be found to the food problem in India," these quarters said. The same sources continued. "The price of rice keeps rising on account of the poor crop. The rice harvested in Bengal Province was considerably less than the 300,000 tons confidently expected by the Indian Government. Consequently there is not much hope of relief for the starving Indian masses.

"The British authorities in India are giving no thought to the situation caused by the famine and are apparently lost to any sense of responsibility for feeding the populace. This impression has gained strength due to the statement issued by the headquarters of the forces stationed in Bengal Province, announcing that no more medicinal supplies will be made available by the forces to the residents of the provinces. It is no wonder that the feeling of the Indians is steadily rising and the masses are openly cursing the British. This sentiment of the Indians is finding expression in the sabotage which is being increasingly practised by the Indians employed on Government projects. The attitude of the British authorities toward these indignant Indians is one of oppression.

"At the moment the Indian Government is occupied with the increase of new recruits to strengthen the Indian army which is not large enough to play a big part in the campaign contemplated by Lord Louis Mountbatten. Government agents are combing Orissa Province, the last pro-British province in India, to try and prevail upon the young men to enter the army. Troops from Africa, Canada, U.S., Australia, and Chungking are arriving in India in great numbers, adding to the difficulties of the Indian masses."

It was in this setting that the Indian defense council was held. The situation inside India seems to suggest that the attention of the participants in the council was devoted to measures for turning India into a base from which to conduct the counter-offensive against Japan.

Reports from New Delhi were positive that the council discussed details for converting India into one gigantic base.

Ishikawa Named Secretary

Tadashi Ishikawa was appointed private secretary to the Imperial Household Minister under date of January 20. Meanwhile, Motohiko Kakehi was appointed Councellor of the Imperial Household Department under the same date.

Filipino Doctors Taking Up Study Of Medicinal Plants in Islands

Special

MANILA, January 20.—Independence for the Philippines has brought about a remarkable revival in the desire on the part of Philippine doctors and scientists to study and make use of many medicinal plants which can be obtained easily and abundantly in the Philippines, according to local medical experts. They pointed out that the study of various plants and herbs for medicinal purposes had formerly been brought virtually to a standstill as doctors depended almost wholly upon imported patent medicines.

However, with independence and the subsequent campaign for the attainment of self-sufficiency in every phase, doctors and scientists today are delving deeper and deeper into the great potentialities possessed by locally cultivated medicinal plants.

With only several months of intensive investigation behind them, doctors and scientists are becoming convinced that many imported patent medicines can be excelled in quality and effectiveness by locally manufactured drugs and medicines.

They declared that a conference recently held in Manila gave further impetus to the movement to study the potentialities of locally produced medicinal plants. These experts asserted that when the words "self-sufficiency of medicine in the Philippines" are spoken, it is not only because the Filipino pharmaceutical experts are ever on the alert to provide the nation with sufficient stocks in medical products but because the Philippines are luckily blessed with an abundance of medicinal plants from which thousands of patent medicines and similar products can be manufactured.

Experts declared that Dr. Eduardo Quisumbing of the Bureau of Science in a recent article in a Tagalog medical journal revealed that many Philippine grown plants have been found as suitable cures for various disorders.

Dr. Quisumbing pointed out that the dry leaves of Talong Punay when prepared as a cigaret and smoked is highly effective as a cure for asthma, while the bark and leaves of guava trees are efficacious for the treatment of diarrhoea.

The leaves, as well as fruit, of duhat trees may be used as astringent and the manzanilla flower is effective as a carminative. The Philippines, according to Dr. Quisumbing, is rich in cathartics.

Duhat and duhat juice are excellent for the treatment of diabetes, while boiled banaba may also be used effectively. It was pointed out that the tasty papaya, moreover, is good for the treatment of dyspeptics. The stems of luvigan provide relief to persons suffering from rheumatism.

BRUTAL YANKEE ACT IS REVEALED BY F.I.C.

Fliers Raid Border Town After Indo-China Saves Cholera Victims in Chiang Area

Domei

HANOI, January 20.—American air forces stationed in the Chungking controlled area in China, on January 19 blindly bombed Monckai, a town on the border of French Indo-China and China, brutally killing and wounding innocent inhabitants, the Government-General of French Indo-China revealed today.

In pointing out that the American fliers had committed a more than brutal act against humanity, the Government-General declared that the raid on the border town was the American way of repaying the aid extended by French Indo-China to the Chinese inhabiting the area across the border from Indo-China when that region had been menaced by an epidemic of cholera.

The official statement of the Government-General of French Indo-China follows:

"The American air forces raided Monckai on January 19 and killed seven non-combatants and wounded six. The damages, however, were very slight.

"In this connection we recall that on January 11 when the region across the border near the bombed town was threatened with a virulent epidemic of cholera, the Chinese authorities requested aid from our side.

"The French Indo-China authorities, fully respecting the codes of humanity, immediately dispatched a plane, laden with medical supplies, in response to the request for succor. All efforts were made to speed the cholera vaccines to the afflicted region.

"The American air forces in China have reciprocated the dispatch of French Indo-China's plane of mercy by sending bombers to raid our territory. Their way of repaying Indo-China for saving thousands of cholera victims was to kill seven of our people and wound six."

ROME BLINDLY BOMBED BY ENEMY WARPLANES

Special

ROME, January 20.—Rome was again subjected to an indiscriminate bombing raid for the eighth time at 1:30 p.m. today.

The Anglo-American planes came in from the north and dropped their loads of high explosives in the Porte Maggiore and Prenestino areas. Several buildings were badly damaged.

Domei

BERLIN, January 20.—Anti-Axis air forces blindly bombed Rome again yesterday, particularly dropping many bombs on its suburbs, according to Rome reports.

U.S. Correspondents Warned

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 20.—An urgent request has been made by the United States Government to all American reporters and correspondents accredited to the United States forces to watch most scrupulously in the near future that nothing be contained in their messages, which might give the Axis the slightest hint of troop movements and transport by sea, according to a Washington dispatch.

SOVIETS ADAMANT ON BORDER ISSUE

Rejection of Polish Proposal Puts Controversy on the Rocks

By Arrangement With the Asahi

ZURICH, January 19.—The Soviet-Polish border controversy is now on the rocks, as a result of the Tass declaration on January 17. Pointing out that the declaration of the Polish refugee government refers in no way to the Curzon border line and that this ignores the Soviet proposal, the Soviet authorities have spurned the proposal of the refugee government, whose diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union were disrupted last year.

Another proposal of the Polish refugee government that it join the Soviet-Czechoslovakian friendship treaty also has been rejected by the Soviet authorities who have caustically asked the refugee government who is responsible for the exposure of the Katin forest incident. The Polish refugee government's request to the International Red Cross Committee to investigate the Katin Forest incident led to the break of their diplomatic relations. This attitude of the Soviet authorities, coming as it did in the wake of the declaration of the Polish refugee government after long hours of negotiations with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, attracts a great deal of attention.

This firm attitude of the Soviet Union has caused the United States and Britain to entertain a view clearly that the Soviets are desiring to ignore the Polish refugee government at London and then to support the anti-refugee Polish government at Moscow. Preparations seem to have been completed by the Soviet Union to carry through its own plan. After all, the Soviet Union's policy toward Poland may be summarized in four points: first, the Soviet Union intends to cause the refugee government at London to lose popular support through propaganda or guerilla warfare, second, the Soviet Union is moving to degrade the international position of the refugee government at London; third, the Soviet Union is trying to organize a commission consisting of Communists or men affiliated with the Soviet Union at Moscow; fourth, the Soviet Union is contemplating to vitalize the commission as an opponent of the Polish refugee government at London, thereby making the commission the trump card of the Soviet policy.

Viewed in this light, the Soviet policy toward Poland has reached the last stage of development and apparently it demands the final concession on the part of the refugee government. Public opinion is that the present crisis of the Polish question reveals the zenith of the diplomatic confrontation between the Soviet Union and Britain for a long time and the time of disrupture has arrived just prior to the establishment of a second front.

Eisenhower Sees King

Special

LISBON, January 20.—General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces for the invasion of western Europe, conferred today with King George VI at Buckingham Palace, according to a dispatch from London. Eisenhower was accompanied to the Palace by his chief of staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir Strafford Leigh-Mallory of the Royal Air Force.

GENERAL MAGAZINES REDUCED IN NUMBER

Koron, Gendai, Chuo Koron Decided On; 3 Technical Periodicals Designated

The number of general magazines running articles, fiction and what-not has been reduced to three, namely The Koron (Forum), The Gendai (Modern Age) and The Chuo Koron (Central Review); the three other principal general magazines, The Kaizo (Reconstruction), The Bungei Shinju (Literary Review) and The Nippon Hyoron (Japan Critic), being designated technical magazines.

The decision was made after considerable twists and turns attending the general adjustments in publications. The Qualification Inquiry Committee of the Japan Publishers' Association at the end of last year decided that there should be three general magazines and urged the Kaizo, Chuo Koron, Bungei Shinju, Nippon Hyoron, Gendai and Koron to effect voluntary mergers so as to form three magazines.

No agreement, however, could be reached among the six publishers and accordingly they gave a free hand to the Publishers' Association. The latter decided that the Chuo Koron, Gendai and Koron should carry on as before and applied for and obtained the approval of the Board of Information. Thus on January 19 the Association notified the six publishers of the arrangement made.

The Chuo Koron is to incorporate The Fujin Koron (Ladies' Review), which has been published by the same company, and the Gendai and Koron, too, will appropriately incorporate other magazines published by the their own companies.

As a result, The Nippon Hyoron is to turn into an economic magazine, while The Bungei Shinju is to return to its original character of a literary magazine and The Kaizo is to be merged into The Jikyoku Zasshi (Current Affairs Magazine) published by the same house and to lose itself in this new form.

These magazine adjustments are expected to extend further to other categories of magazines, such as current affairs magazines, and literary publications.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON AROUND PENANG URGED

Japanese Professor Reveals Success of Experiments With Brazilian Seeds

Domei

PENANG, January 20.—That the cotton industry will soon turn out to be one of the most important industrial enterprises in Penang, was revealed by Professor K. Watanabe, Director of the Botanical Gardens, in the course of a statement issued today.

He further revealed that an experiment made here in growing Brazilian cotton had proved highly successful.

He added that cotton grown in Penang has been found to be one of the best in the Southern Regions and thus urged the inhabitants here to start the cultivation of cotton in order to help make the country self-sufficient in this material.

One acre of land can produce two piculs of cotton a year and one acre of land can grow 1,201 trees, while one tree can produce two yards of cotton, he revealed.

It was learnd that the Daimaru Store, one of the biggest Japanese department stores, has established a cloth-weaving factory in Penang, which has turned out quite a good number of first class sarongs.

WALK-OUTS IN U.S. WORSEN

Employes of 3 Chrysler Factories Strike; Situation Unabated

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 19.—The acute situation at the Chrysler Company in Detroit was further aggravated with additional three factories affected by strikes yesterday, a dispatch from Detroit disclosed.

Last week, the workers at five factories directly connected with the Company went on strike, and with the new turn in the situation, a total of eight factories employing 1,500 workers, are now affected by strikes with no prospects of early settlement.

Yamashita on Inspection

An investigation mission headed by Cabinet Adviser Kamesaburo Yamashita left Aomori on Thursday night for Tokyo after inspecting the actual conditions at Mutsu Bay with the view to improving the emergency coal transportation system and loading facilities.

RALLY HELD IN ASAKUSA TO STRENGTHEN RESOLVE

Over 800 Delegates From Various Organizations Attend Meeting

A grand rally to strengthen the determination of the residents of Asakusa-ku to annihilate the Anglo-American foes was held Friday at the Kokusai Theater, Asakusa-ku, attended by over 800 delegates representing Asakusa-ku and Asakusa-cho organizations, neighborhood associations, youths' corps, defense corps and the Dai Nippon Women's Association, according to Domei.

The day's program started with the national-group rites in which all present participated. After the reading of the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain the resolution expressing the redoubled determination to crush the enemy was adopted. After the business matters were completed, Kiichi Saito, a member of the Navy Press Corps spoke on the war situation in Bougainville Island and Rabaul, New Britain Island.

U.S. BADLY NEEDS HOMES

Labor Federation Discloses Shortage of 15,000,000 Houses

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 19.—A shortage of 15,000,000 homes exists in the United States, according to an estimate made by the American Federation of Labor's Executive Council, a New York dispatch received here today revealed. The report said that the council had issued a resolution demanding a comprehensive housing program which would provide employment for 5,000,000 people at least for ten years after the war. The report further stated that the resolution recommended that federal, state and local governments begin immediately to lay the groundwork for such an undertaking.

Schools Shifted to Anatolia

Special

LISBON, January 20.—Only cultural institutes and schools in Istanbul will be transferred to Anatolia, informed Turkish circles stated today in connection with newspaper reports revealing the evacuation of Istanbul. The transfer of these institutions is expected to be made shortly.

History of Culture In Philippines

(Continued From Page 4)

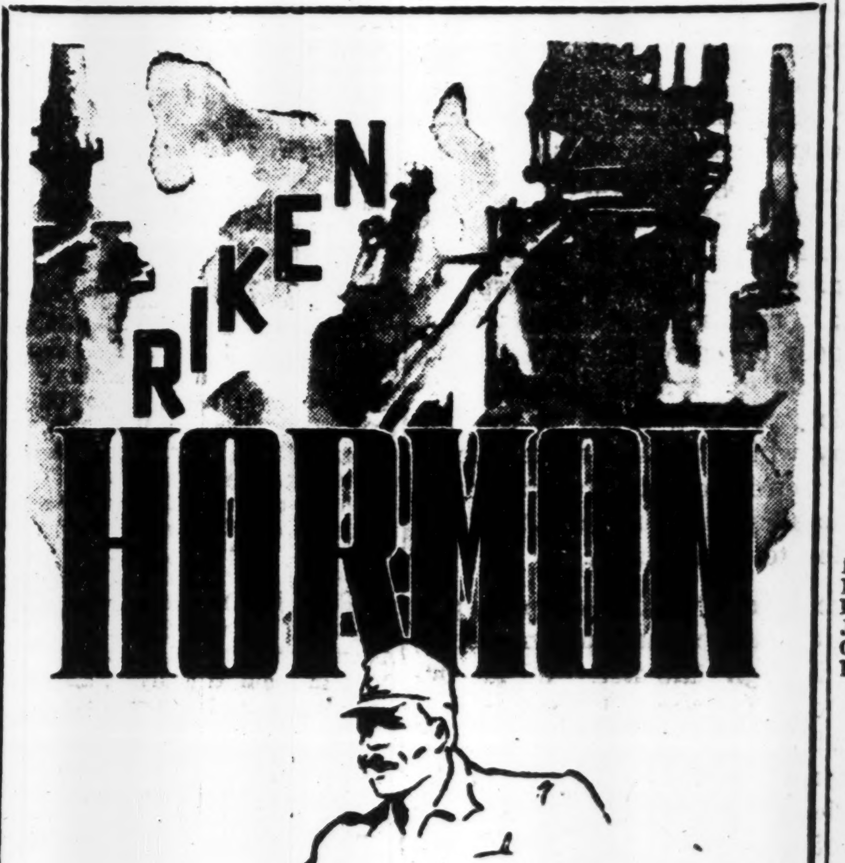
ma who has a deep interest in education, announced an educational policy for the Philippines which completely revolutionizes Philippine culture. Its six main points are as follows:

1. To understand the responsibility of the Philippines as a unit in the East Asia's Common Prosperity Region.
2. The establishment of Philippine culture based on the awakening of the Oriental people.
3. The fostering of moral principles.
4. The study of the Japanese language.
5. The diffusion of elementary education and the encouragement of a practical education.
6. The inculcation of the spirit of industry.

In other words, it was an appeal to the Philippines, long under foreign yoke and in the process of being converted into the ways of the white man, to revamp the Oriental nature which lay deep in their souls. It was an appeal to the Philippines, long possessed with the spirit of independence, to join hands with Japan and to awaken from the white man's culture which had extended throughout the country for several generations. It was an appeal that sent the Filipinos vibrating with an impulse for the attainment of an Oriental culture. Under the circumstances, the declaration of the head of the New Philippines Government Training Institute, lies in the study to achieve the spiritual culture of the East. "The Philippines must return to the essential spiritual, physical and moral elements which are truly possessed by the Oriental people. The establishment of the spirit of the new Philippines, the ideals of the Common Prosperity Region, service to society, responsibility, integrity, purity and thrift which in other words are the qualities which will spur on the self-awakening of the Oriental people, all sum up to constitute the purpose of this Institute."

It is quite probable that there never before has any one attempted in so frank a manner to reveal his educational policy so clearly to the Filipinos. Two days prior to the announcement of the official declaration of Philippine Independence, Vargas, Chief of the Administration Government touching on matters concerning cultural problems announced as follows: "For four generations past under the rule of both Filipinos and gradually achieve close and spiritual relations with the other members of this Asiatic sphere. We will, henceforth, endeavor to the best of our abilities to bring life Spain and America, the national character of our people has been greatly affected. It is not easy to accomplish a change in a short space of time. Nevertheless, it is up to us to revive the true culture of the again to our language, to our traditional institutions, to our blood and to our different tribes and races, and we burn with the determination to live up to the crowning glory of our national pride. It cannot be denied that the War of Greater East Asia has not only rewritten Philippine history but has brought Philippine culture once more back to life.

(End)



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The Embassy of the U.S.S.R. in Tokyo will be closed today, January 22, in observance of the 20th anniversary of the death of the U.S.S.R. founder V. I. Lenin.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1944

For All Mankind

Circumstance and content both serve to make Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu's Diet speech of yesterday one of the most meaningful pronouncements ever to have been made in the history of Japanese foreign policy. For the circumstance was the first formal comprehensive report of Mr. Shigemitsu since he assumed in April last the responsibility for the nation's external relations at a most momentous juncture in world developments. And the content was a broad, statesmanlike explanation of the present history-shaping trends throughout the world and a constructive clarification, in the light of this analysis, of the positive contribution which Japan is determined to make in influencing these trends to the end that the whole world might attain lasting harmony and permanent peace. No provincial or self-centered view did the Foreign Minister set forth, but rather a plan, at the same time both idealistic and practical, which envisions the well-being of all mankind.

The first point which Foreign Minister Shigemitsu made clear was the fundamental character of the aims of Britain and the United States. It is neither for self-defense nor for the real welfare of the world, as they pretend, that these enemy Powers are waging the present war, he demonstrated. Were it not for American interference, the war could have been avoided. But, as evidence from American sources themselves prove, the American leaders invoked the pretext of the imminence of an attack upon them to begin an insidious attack themselves long before the opening of overt hostilities at Pearl Harbor. This they did for a specific purpose, namely, to break the impasse of their failing New Deal program by resorting to world aggrandizement. To this end, they seek to establish a balance of power throughout the world whereby, by pitting one nation against another, they might exercise the determining influence in world affairs for their own profit. In other words the aim of the United States in collaboration with Britain is the establishment of nothing less than complete hegemony over the whole world, a veritable Pax Americana which would enable her by a policy of "divide and rule" to control the destinies of all the nations of the globe.

Such a scheme necessitates the prevention of the growth of Germany as a Great Power in Europe and the prevention of the growth of Japan as a Great Power in Asia. But realizing their inability to bring about this result through their own military strength, which is being progressively damaged by the invincible might of Japan and Germany, the enemy Powers are seeking through propaganda and intrigue to enlist the aid of other Powers and to enmesh them in their plans. Their pressure upon neutral countries and their instigation of Chungking against Japan, and most recently their machinations at the Moscow, Cairo, and Teheran conferences, are obviously all parts of this scheme to exploit other countries as tools of their selfish policy.

It follows as a corollary that to Japan and Germany the present war is a war of self-defense and for self-existence. For them it is a question of life or death. It follows naturally that they are fortified with a spiritual power which their enemies, with only their material strength and base motives, cannot overcome. With firm determination, working in closest cooperation, Japan and Germany, together with resuscitated Italy and their other allies, are fighting for a cause which cannot fail to bring them victory.

Not only is the existence of the Axis nations at stake, Mr. Shigemitsu made clear, but likewise the future of all the other countries of the world. Particularly in East Asia, the success of the Anglo-American machinations would have the inevitable result of keeping the peoples of this part of the world in perpetual enslavement to Anglo-American power. Hence to the nations of East Asia, the present war is a war for independence and sovereignty. For Japan, too, the fight for her own existence is at the same time a fight to fulfil her Heaven-ordained mission of helping in the deliverance of Asia and the renascence of the Orient.

Heartening it is, as Mr. Shigemitsu pointed out, that the countries of East Asia all realize the import of this situation. It explains why China has, by joining in an alliance with Japan, frustrated the Anglo-American designs to keep these two nations in fratricidal conflict. It explains why Manchoukuo is united with Japan as "one in virtue and one in mind," why Thailand is fighting so gallantly with Japan on the common front, why Burma and the Philippines are working with such zeal to make their newly gained independence a vital force in the re-awakening Orient, why the Provisional Government of Free India has emerged to speed the day when India too will join the ranks of the free nations of Asia in the common crusade to safeguard their own destinies.

In this common endeavor to safeguard their own freedom, these countries of East Asia are generating a new spirit of unity, cooperation, amity, and creativeness which is without parallel in history. This rise of a new Greater East Asia constitutes a fresh force of vital potentiality in shaping the future of the world. In what direction this force will be exercised was indicated by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations which, in its session last November, adopted the Joint Declaration which will serve as a guiding beacon for the world for years to come. It does not require the perspicacity of Mr. Shigemitsu to discern that here is to be found a momentous development of world-shaking importance.

Comprehensive and discerning as was Mr. Shigemitsu's review of world developments, however, the most constructive contribution which he made in his address of yesterday lay in his truly statesmanlike interpretation of the fifth point of the Joint Declaration to which allusion has just been made. Not merely is Japan fighting for her self-existence, not only are the nations of East Asia fighting for their emancipation and sovereign integrity, he concluded. They have a more positive contribution to make to the world at large. That contribution are the principles expressed in the fifth point of the Joint Declaration, principles which not only are applicable to East Asia but which, if adopted universally, will make possible an enduring world peace and ensure the steady march of civilization.

These principles are to "cultivate friendly relations with all the countries of the world, and work for the abolition of racial discriminations, the promotion of cultural intercourse and the opening of resources throughout the world, and contribute thereby to the progress of mankind." It means the concept of common existence and common prosperity of all nations; it means not shutting up but opening the door of opportunity to all peoples; it means not exclusivism but all-inclusive cooperation. It is a policy of international harmony which offers the best means of saving the world from the recurrence of war and of enabling mankind to turn away from destruction to construction.

It is in accordance with these principles that Japan is conducting her foreign policy, declared the Foreign Minister. In its immediate application, Japan is striving to further goodwill and amity particularly with her close neighbors and thus to prevent the extension of the war. It is thus that Japan's relationship of neutrality with the Soviet Union has been maintained intact, unaffected in the slightest degree by the developments of the war elsewhere in the world. It is thus that Japan is endeavoring to promote this same policy of furthering friendly relations with all the neutral countries of the world far and near. It is thus that Japan hopes to see the eventual establishment of universal cooperation and amity among all mankind.

Inspired by such a purpose, Japan is fighting a war of righteousness against the sinister and selfish opposition of her enemies. The clarification of this issue at stake, the emphasizing of the glorious future for mankind inherent in the principles advocated by Japan and her allies, and the assurance of the victory which must of moral necessity adhere to such a cause—these are the points made crystal clear by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu. His address yesterday was more than a masterly report to the Japanese nation; it was a promise of hope to the whole suffering world.

A Year Ago Today

January 22, 1943

Roaring formations of Japanese planes continued to strike hard at the enemy in the Southwestern Pacific area today, with MacArthur's headquarters admitting sweeping attacks carried out against a United States air base in the Solomons area as well as against Port Darwin, Milne Bay and Merauke.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Asia's Emancipation

(From The Shanghai Times)

For the 400 million Indians as well as for all the rest of the 1,000 million Asiatics, whose rise or fall as ancient races and nations with invaluable cultural traditions all their own will entirely depend upon the final issue of the War of Greater East Asia, nothing is of such vital importance as the infallible strength of indomitable personality or character in their national leaders. With an unshakable faith in the justice of their cause as well as in their own ability to win the war and liberate Asia, these men at the helm will certainly be able, by virtue of their outstanding personality characterizing their superb leadership, to induce their respective nations to fight with all their might and main against Anglo-American aggression.

The present world wide Armageddon is primarily an armed conflict between oppressors and oppressed, inevitably brought about as a result of the gradual awakening of all the oppressed peoples of the world, who have hitherto allowed themselves to be dominated and exploited freely at the hands of Anglo-American plutocrats. The liberation of India or any other nation for that matter, will contribute so much to the general emancipation of mankind. As far as India's emancipation is concerned, the struggle will be hard and costly. But we have no doubt that if all the 400 million Indians are sufficiently influenced by the incomparable personality and leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, Subhas Chandra Bose and other Indian patriots, it will be by no means impossible for India to rid herself of all British and other intruders. Indeed, we shall not be surprised if a united India succeeds in showing the latter the door with far less difficulty than is generally imagined.

What is most vital to India's emancipation, therefore, is the immutable solidarity among the 400 million Indians as a united nation, which is only possible when all these people are brought under the influence of their national leaders' great personality. The same may be said for China or any other East Asiatic nation, or even for Asia as a whole. Essential indeed as a factor of the liberation of India as well as of the whole of Asia is our leaders' personalities, which, however, cannot make themselves as strongly felt as they should be among us if we are not sufficiently susceptible to their influence. For this reason too much emphasis can never be laid on the urgent need to educate ourselves and stir up a burning feeling of patriotism within ourselves for our respective countries as well as for Asia and its ancient civilizations, cultures and religions, which have made us what we now are.

In brief, nothing is perhaps more urgently required for the 1,000 million Asiatics in their war of emancipation than a moral uplift, or rather a moral revolution, sufficiently radical and far-reaching to enable them to give their all in fighting for their own liberation. In the case of the Indians, they should never waver in their determination to shake off not only their British political yoke but also all Anglo-American influence, cultural or otherwise. They must learn to organize and train themselves in the true spirit of nationalism and Pan-Asianism, which will mean the same thing in the final analysis, and fight imperialism to the very last.

Enemies of Humanity

(From the Greater Asia)

We feel constrained once again to write about the enemy's indiscriminate and blind bombing over Burma in general and Rangoon in particular. Apparently, the Anglo-Americans, in utter desperation, have thought it expedient to destroy by foul means what they cannot get by fair fighting. In addition to a series of reckless and blind bombing, their ruthless raids over Rangoon have aroused the extreme indignation of the general public and the enemy's own men.

The series of blind and indiscriminate bombing bring out in bold relief that the Anglo-American airmen are devoid of all human feelings and their utter disregard for international law. Pagodas, hospitals, phongyi kyaungs, mosques, temples, churches, innocent civilians including harmless women and children and war prisoners' camps have been made special targets of the enemy in his guerilla aerial warfare in Burma so far. The outcome of all these blind bombing has served to emphasize one point, and that is that the Anglo-Americans are the real enemies of humanity.

Such being the case, it is not surprising to find their cowardly acts denounced by their own men as well as the loyal Indian soldiers who once fought for them and who now realize their folly. It would be pertinent to recall here the blind bombing by American planes of Chungking soldiers who were defending Changteh.

These reckless and ruthless acts of the enemy bring to the fore another important point, and that is that the enemy is fighting a losing battle. Realizing the formidable striking power of Japan who has been strongly entrenched in Burma, the enemy apparently thinks that he is manly enough to kill innocent civilians and destroy religious institutions. Retribution for all these cowardly acts of the enemy will surely follow and we are happy to learn that any enemy pilot captured after indiscriminate bombing will be awarded extreme penalty. This, we are sure, would have a deterrent effect upon the strange mentality of the Anglo-Americans who obviously take pleasure and pride in bombing blindly and indiscriminately. If the enemy thinks that by these cruelties he can cause a breakdown in the morale of the people, then he is sadly mistaken. On the other hand, they only help to further strengthen their determination to fight this war to a successful finish.

Chiang's Mouth Will Water

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

Unsurpassed in its value as an object-lesson to the rest of the world, especially to scheming, aggressor nations like the Anglo-Saxons, in its importance and effect as an instrument for ensuring the stability and peace of Greater East Asia and consequently the peace of the world, and in the standard it sets of mutual trust and amity among nations is the Pact of Alliance signed between the Japanese Government and the National Government of the Republic of China. No nation other than Japan has treated China on the basis of such equality, such brotherliness and such implicit faith as reflected in this Pact.

The Pact of Alliance supersedes the treaty relating to basic affairs between Japan and China signed on November 30, 1940. The replacement of this treaty with a Pact of Alliance is only to be expected in the light of the progressively amicable relations between the two countries and of other developments of international importance since the outbreak of war in the Pacific. The preamble to the Pact of Alliance clarifies the joint responsibility of Japan and China and reiterates their common will to establish a Greater East Asia based on justice, thereby contributing to the peace of the whole world, and "with firm and unshakable determination to eradicate all sources of evil in the way."

Reciprocity is the spirit which underlies the terms of the Pact; mutuality characterizes the Pact in its application and its benefits. No mutuality characterizes the Pact in all its essentials, and any enemy propaganda attempt to interpret the Pact in other ways can only appear childishly silly and savoring of sour grapes. The Pact establishes China's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and proves the utter hollowness of Anglo-American propaganda about so-called Japanese ambitions in China.

Deserving special emphasis and attention is the protocol annexed to the Pact of Alliance. Under this protocol, "Japan undertakes to withdraw Japanese Forces dispatched to territories in China where general peace between the two countries is restored and a state of war has ceased to exist. Japan renounces the right of stationing troops she possesses in accordance with the Peking protocols and supplementary documents relating to the Boxer War." The withdrawal of Japanese troops from areas in China where peace prevails must be welcomed as a most rational development in Sino-Japanese relations and as concrete proof of the total absence of Japanese territorial ambitions in China. It must also be welcomed as a move to release Japanese occupation forces for the all-important task of completing the sacred mission of liberating entire Greater East Asia from the Anglo-Saxons.

Each move taken by Japan under its new China policy has served to merge China and Japan into a greater, more filial brotherhood than ever. What other nation can claim to be treating China in the manner? Chiang Kai-shek's mouth will water when he compares this Pact of Alliance with his "alliance" with Britain and the United States. In that "alliance" he is the loser, for he is called upon to sacrifice Chinese lives and blood for mere trickles of Lend-Lease Aid; what is worse, he is subservient to the Anglo-Americans and not their equal. On the other hand, Japanese lives and blood have been sacrificed for New China; what is more, Japan is treating China as an equal, even as a brother. With the enforcement of the Sino-Japanese Pact of Alliance, Chungking is deprived of all reasons for continuing to exist as a refugee regime, let alone for continuing meaningless, futile guerrilla warfare.

Fruits of Wisdom

In fame's temple there is always to be found a niche for rich dunces, importunate scoundrels, or successful butchers of the human race.—Zimmerman.

HISTORY OF CULTURE IN PHILIPPINES

Present War Brought Filipino Traditions Back to Life

By TAN SHIDEHARA
(From the Kokusai Bunka)

Part III

America's recognition of the Filipino's desire for his country's independence never arose from pure goodwill, but from a spirit of profit and self interest. This fact is quite clear to the Filipinos. The greater part of exports from the Philippines found its way to American markets, threatening to upset the economic situation in America. Philippine immigrants to the United States also increased the threats of American labor strikes. As a result, it became a strong wish to grant independence to the Filipinos, with power to tax their commodities and to close U.S. doors to immigration. Not in an easy position to grant the Philippines their long promised independence, the Americans postponed this, making it difficult for the Filipinos to adhere to American rule.

As already stated the English education established by the Americans was a failure in the beginning, but with gradual reforms introduced later they laid the foundation of a central English education in the year 1899, and from the following year they opened secondary, commercial and even normal schools. With the erection of normal school, they were able to teach the inhabitants in the English language. As a result, conversations between Filipinos and the Japanese had to be carried on using English as the intermediary language, and the Filipinos even reached a stage where excelled the Japanese in the speaking of it.

From the beginning, Japanese and Philippine methods relative to language study have been different. In Japan, the initial step is to learn to read but in the Philippines language study principally aims at attaining the use of the spoken language in daily life. By the adoption of this method from the commencement, the Americans probably gave them a short-cut to English conversation. To be a scholar it may be necessary to concentrate one's efforts in the reading of books, but henceforth in the Greater East Asia Sphere, in order to propagate the Japanese language for use in every day life, it would probably be better to commence the study of Japanese with speech instead of with the reading book.

Supervision of Culture

Spain's cultural policies in the Philippines were swept away by the independence movements headed by Rizal and Aguinaldo, movements which were suppressed during America's rule. The movement for America's decision to grant the Philippines their independence was known to be based on America's own economic set-up for the Philippines led by Rojas and others are said to be the first signs of the economic awakening of the Philippines. There were many among the Filipinos who leaned toward Japan seeing Japan's righteous spirit in her efforts in the establishment of a new regime in Manchoukuo. Men like Professor Duran of Philippines University began to discuss a Japan-Philippine Alliance. Others like President Bocobo of the same university enthusiastically carried out research work in Bushido so much so that he was nicknamed Bushido-Bocobo. The student bodies which came to Japan every year were not few in number. In 1936, a group of sixty members which came to this country visited the Taihoku Imperial University. One of the members of that party was President Bocobo's daughter. She read a message from her father asking for the exchange of students. With the assistance of Consul-General Uchiyama stationed at Manila, the establishment of the system whereby professors were exchanged between the two countries was instituted. It was clear that the Philippines desired to exchange culture between the two countries.

Till the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, as America guided the educational policy in the islands, education was carried out on the basis of American democracy. There was a tendency to completely establish democracy and representative government, abolish harmful customs, develop a language understood by both and to bring into realization social equality.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, such movements led by Ramos whose slogan was "Anti-America and Immediate Independence," and Laurel's "Pan Asiatic-Philippines Movement" were stimulated displaying a rapid turn to Asiatic thoughts and ideas. On December 8, 1942 on the anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Kalibapi movement began, and the racial awakening of the Philippines spread throughout the land. Not long after Manila was occupied, General Hom-

(Continued on Page 3)

American Policy of Imperialism

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

As the present World War progresses, the policies of the anti-Axis countries are encountering numerous upheavals both in their political and military realms. So much so that the people of the Anglo-American nations are at a loss as to their war aims, simply being dragged on by propaganda and threatened by their war leaders, Roosevelt and Churchill, while dreaming faintly of victory, and craving for the early termination of the conflict.

In America, only recently the people have at last become aware that the "four freedoms" which Roosevelt had enumerated as his war objects, have no bearing on the present war. Even their Atlantic Charter is nothing but an empty document, or at most a thing of the past.

So confused was their delusion on the Charter that one of their leaders has declared for the benefit of the anti-Axis camp that the New World Order will be maintained, at the termination of the present war, by the three major nations Britain, the United States of America, and the Soviet Union. The smaller nations such as Czechoslovakia, Greece, and the nations of South Africa were so disappointed by this statement that they are fast deserting the Anglo-American fold wherein they were made victims of a cunning hypocrisy, and are now increasingly seeking instead, the protection of the Soviet Union. It is becoming more apparent than ever that both Britain and America are merely seeking their own selfish gains. Their political and military activities of the past clearly reveal that Eagland is vainly endeavoring to maintain her status quo as "Great Britain," while America is fighting toward world supremacy.

U.S. Aim World Control

It is obvious, therefore, that no matter in what cloak of linguistic beauty they may "sugar coat" their war aims, the world has now come to know that the true objective of their war is military and economic penetration of the world, nothing less than the realization of their imperialism.

Their policy toward the smaller nations of Europe, the Caribbean Sea, Latin America, and the Near-East, as well as toward those of East Asia, clearly illustrates this fact.

The statement made by the anti-Axis war leaders that there will be no world peace without armed force can be interpreted as an out-and-out imperialistic world control. Needless to say, such a conception of "armed peace" can neither be the ultimate ideal for humanity nor can it maintain permanent world peace based on moral justice. It is sufficient to say here that within such an idea of "armed peace" is the germ which ever threatens to lead the world into the danger of war.

The justification of this type of imperialism in America encountered at last a bitter criticism as her war toll increased. For instance, Sumner Welles, the former Under-secretary of the State Department, declared recently in La Nacion, one of the leading papers of Argentina, "the United States diplomatic policies are strongly colored with imperialism." He disclosed and bitterly attacked the American policy of world domination "Even the military alliance of the anti-Axis," Sumner Welles forecast, "is bound to fail as history has repeatedly proven. The only worthwhile purpose of any realistic diplomatic policy must be the establishment of a new world order."

Thus he was forced to admit the necessity of a new world order which the Axis side has been insisting upon and has also finally come to affirm the war-aims of the Axis Nations.

Asiatic Policy Hit

On January 7 this year, Mrs. Claire Booth Luce, a Republican Representative, and wife of Henry Luce, the president of the influential weekly magazine, Time, declared in her lecture in Los Angeles, "Economic non-cooperation was the fundamental fault of Roosevelt's Asiatic Policy." Thus she pointed out that the true cause of the American-Japanese war lies on the former's method of economic pressure on the latter, and hinted at America's imperialistic aggression as the real cause of the present conflict.

Norman Thomas, the head of the Socialistic Party in America also stated recently, "The fact the Anti-Axis Nations have been imposing white man's imperialism on the Asiatic nations can be definitely established. It will not be unreasonable to say that we can not hope for peace as long as the white people seize Asia as their colony." It is most significant to note that this declaration was issued immediately after the Cairo Conference, giving ample evidence that the said conference was motivated by the very imperialistic idea of the white men.

Roosevelt insists on the protection of democracy on his home-ground, while in his foreign policy, he entertains and executes imperialistic designs. Such an attitude clearly contradicts the true spirit of democracy. His is nationalistic egotism and dogmatism. The ultimate peace of the world is frequently endangered through the very existence of such an egoist, and, we must say that, such a person, absolutely has no qualification even to utter such terms as world peace and freedom.

As the war trend becomes less beneficial to his own policies, Roosevelt does away with even the very democratic order within his country, seeking only to expand his own individual influence. However, it is more than a probability that Roosevelt's imperialism will be crushed to pieces through the forces of the Axis as well as by the self-awakening of the American people.

SHAN STATES ANNEXED TO NEW BURMA

Incorporated Territory Abounds In Natural Resources

(From the Kokusei Graph)

The birth of an independent nation on August 1, 1943 was an event auspicious enough for the Burmese people, but an additional motive for exhilaration was afforded them when on October 25, the northern and southern Shan States, including the Karenni and Wa areas were incorporated to New Burma.

Burma's territorial problem is now settled, with the addition of this vast stretch of land measuring approximately 126,000 square kilometers, and comprising a population of more than 1,400,000.

Covering the entire Shan hills, the newly annexed area is quite at variance with the Burmese homeland topographically, climatically, and racially. The Shans, Karens, and Was are different in their religious beliefs, customs and habits from the Burmese.

It was on account of the cultural differences that the British had placed these areas without the jurisdiction of the Burmese Cabinet, and had left the people to govern themselves. This was flattering but it was done with the intention of keeping the entire area disintegrated. The British had taken deliberate measures, financially also, to prevent them from uniting into one harmonious whole with the Burmese. The greater part of both the northern and southern Shans States was divided up into innumerable provinces and the people inhabiting the region had been leading more or less feudal lives. Until the revolt of Burma against the British, these provinces were being governed conventionally by hereditary "dukes."

Have Cultural Background

The majority of the Shans numbering approximately a million people are Buddhists. They have a cultural background of their own and are seemingly quite reluctant to amalgamate with the Burmese. On the other hand, the Karens, numbering about 60,000 in Karenni, and more than 1,400,000 throughout Burma, constitute an important part of the population of Burma. The Karens had until recently composed the greater portion of the Burmese army. They have been remarkably able to harmonize and cooperate with the Burmese. As to the Was, nothing definite is known as yet, excepting that they are considered to be the least sociable of the three peoples.

In connection with the natural resources of this territory the mineral output of the Shan hills is considered to be the richest in all Burma, comprising, among other deposits, iron, zinc, antimony, and manganese.

Both man and electric power are being exercised for a grand scale output, human labor being provided mostly by coolies emigrating from Yunnan. The Karenni mountains are said to be pregnant with huge natural beds of rubies, sapphires, gold, silver, jadestone; alluvial gold being plentifully available along the sand-beds of the Salween River.

Forest produce also shows huge figures, teak alone yielding not less than 2,700 cubic tons. It is estimated that in all, the timber yield would approach 25,000 cubic tons within the Shan States alone.

Crops produced on the cultivated areas are rice, sesamum, beans, cotton, groundnut, tobacco, wheat and rubber. Coffee is grown in the northern Shan districts, tea in the southern districts, and corn in Karenni.

Much is therefore to be expected from this newly incorporated territory in the future, not only for the welfare of Burma but for the whole of the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia.

Down With Tyranny in The Guise of Democracy

Nippon Times
Evening

Nippon's Unity Means the Victory of Asia

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Press Comments

Saturday, January 22
ASAHI—Moment for Sure Victory

Moment for Sure Victory

ASAHI—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's speech in the Imperial Diet on Friday was concerned with various questions of internal and external policies. But the most essential passage in his address was the one that pointed out the golden opportunity for unfailing victory. That was a point the whole nation was all ears to hear about. The Prime Minister as he spoke showed no a sign of having been moved by the momentousness of the situation. Rather did he show that because of the lengthening of the enemy's supply line, causes of trouble and unrest at home and abroad, drain on materials and labor power and ceiling in productive capacity, President Roosevelt "is anxious to end the war as quickly as possible in spite of his boast that the United States is ready to wage a long war." Prime Minister Tojo, suggests, therefore, that the moment for sure victory lies in dealing a crushing blow to the impatient and conceited enemy at the height of his fretful exasperation.

Even the extravagant method of the enemy in dumping materials and men into the Pacific in his mad rush at our advance bases cannot but exert a lowering effect on the morale of the people behind the lines as the tactics of concealment become exposed for what they are under the weight of the overwhelming series of damage and casualties. To break the enemy fighting strength and stamina by a series of such shocks and to effect an epochal increase in our fighting strength, meanwhile consolidating our moral and material positions, constitute our strategy for a long war. Thus gradually we may turn to the offensive for the final overthrow of the enemy. For this it is necessary to assure the self-supply of foodstuffs and increased war production.

What is the situation on the enemy side? Roosevelt's recent message to Congress to be sure, was "full of unusual tensity. But the net effect of it is likely to loosen the moral tension of the people. In regard to the national requisitioning bill which is being debated on in Congress and among the people at large, Roosevelt says that the United States can win the war without resorting to such methods. But a general mobilization of manpower and capital is inevitable in order to reduce distress and sacrifice in blood.

But what of the effect of such a presidential attitude on the psychology of the American people? Will they ask, if no further mobilization were needed to win the war, why not leave things as they are? Why make such frantic efforts to dump men and materials into the Pacific? If the sacrifice is for the satisfaction of Roosevelt's personal vanity to remain in the White House for a fourth term, they can well dispense with the sacrifice. If America is being driven to it by British instigation, better watch out!

Not only what Roosevelt calls the pests that infest the Congressional lobbies and cocktail bars but the general public are likely to buzz with comments on the presidential speech. In brief, it gives the impression of "going too far." It will give rise to controversies without end, one advocating a greater tension and another a loosening of the tension. No unshakable resolve to win can be built up that way. The resolve may be made in outward form but it will have no force behind it.

Naturally we must be on guard against the margin of strength that the enemy still may possess. But that may in itself prove a weakness as giving rise to schism in national policy. Without fear and without complacence, we have only to prepare for the moment to strike.

Thus it becomes necessary for the whole Japanese nation to do its utmost to maintain an unflagging morale. There should be no optimism. The Prime Minister's speech dwells at length on this point. He says that there is room for improvement in the matter of labor quality. He frankly admits that the damage to our shipping as well as to our aircraft cannot be slighted. He emphasizes the necessity of tightening official discipline. By setting forth these problems, he shows us where we can strive to perfect our internal structure.

The Prime Minister's speech then expressed the determination of the Empire to retaliate for the enemy's bombing of Greater East Asia areas and made a public promise of positive aid to the Indians in their fight for independence.

War demands initiative and daring. Not only must the enemy forces on the field be destroyed but his whole strategy shattered. The 100,000,000 people of Japan are more firmly convinced than ever of their ultimate victory.

JAPANESE CAPTURE CHIANG COMMANDER IN SMASHING DRIVE

Cornered in Teping Clash; Mop-Up Campaigns Pushed In South, Central China

Domei

TAIAN, SHANTUNG, January 21.—The Morimoto Unit of the Imperial Japanese Forces opened action on January 8 to annihilate enemy troops under the command of Sung Chen which were operating in the neighborhood of Teping-hsien, Wutingtao, and on the following day succeeded in surrounding and capturing Sung Chen and his 200 men, at a point 12 kilometers north of Teping. Then, on January 11, the Japanese Forces further chased the remnants, and captured a heavy machine gun, two light machine-guns, 174 rifles, 33 bicycles, 300 horses, and many other arms and provisions.

Mopping-up Drives Pushed

Special

NANKING, January 21.—Despite severe freezing weather, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces, during the past week, continued vigorous mopping-up operations in North, Central and South China frustrating all enemy attempts to invade the pacified areas, the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces announced today.

The accelerated tempo with which the forces under General Wu Huawen carried out operations against the Chinese Reds last year clearly proves that the National Government troops are closely cooperating with the Japanese Forces, it was further disclosed. During last year, General Wu's army engaged the enemy 648 times capturing a total of 4,114 cannon, rifles and other arms.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Air Forces have successfully checked all attacks of the U.S. air forces based in China, thus preventing the enemy from carrying out raids in the Yangtze River basin as well as in the East China Sea area.

Council Branch Opened

Special

PEKING, January 21.—It is learned that the North China branch office of the National Military Council will be officially opened here tomorrow under the supervision of General Hu Yu-kun.

It is recalled that the Supreme National Defense Council of the National Government, in November last year, decided to establish a special office of the National Military Council here in order to unify the supply of arms, ammunition and military equipment to various National Government army units stationed in North China as well as to maintain close liaison between these units and the North China Peace Preservation troops under the direct command of the North China Political Affairs Commission.

It is expected that with the opening of the new office, the National Government forces in North China including army units under the command of General Su Liang-cheng, the 24th Group Army under General Pang Ping-hsun, the anti-Communist army operating in Shantung Province under General Wu Hua-wen and also the 2nd Group Army under General Chang-Lan-feng will be reorganized and be given modern, superior equipment.

The readjustment in organization and the supplying of these forces is further expected to materially strengthen their fighting power.

U.S. Plane Output Chief Likely to Quit Position

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 21.—Charles Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of the United States War Production Board, called on President Roosevelt at the White House today. After his interview with the President, he told newspapermen that he had discussed the question of his resignation with the President, according to Washington reports.

Since Wilson is in charge of plane production, the question of his resignation is attracting much attention.

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 21.—Charles Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, stated that he will be in Washington "a little while." It is believed that he is in the Capitol to discuss the question of his resignation with President Roosevelt.

A MASTERLY REPORT on the broad and constructive foreign policy of Japan was made to the nation, yesterday, by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at the plenary session of the Imperial Diet. Shown above is a general view of the Upper Chamber with the Foreign Minister on the rostrum, delivering his comprehensive and clarifying address.

INDIAN FIGHTERS SET FOR MARCH TO DELHI

Headquarters of Azad Hind Regime Reveals Strides Made in 3 Months

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, January 21.—"The Indian patriots within and without India are fully prepared and ready to march on to Delhi to crush the enemy as soon as the order is given by Subhas Chandra Bose," the Headquarters of the Provisional Government of Free India declared in a statement issued today on the occasion of the third month of its establishment.

The statement stressed the swift progress and developments which had taken place during the past three months and expressed the firm conviction that with the Indian revolutionists strongly united under the capable leadership of the Netaji, the National Army is fully prepared to deal the British an annihilating blow at the first opportunity.

The gist of the statement follows:

"Three months ago today, the Head of the Provisional Government, Subhas Chandra Bose, announced to the whole world the establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India. This announcement implies that India is ready to fight Britain and her allies to the bitter end.

"The National Army of Free India, concentrated on the Indian border today, is fully prepared to march into India and sweep out the British oppressors and their allies as soon as the Netaji gives the command!

"During the past three months, favorable developments have strengthened the Provisional Government and it is now an invincible embodiment of unity. The first month was significant with the world's first-ranking Powers Japan and Germany as well as seven other countries giving full recognition to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

"During the second month, the Netaji officially visited Japan and participated in the significant As-

(Continued on Col. 7 Page 2)

Wife of Ex-U.S. Attache Here Is Shot in Chicago

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 21.—Mrs. Frank Starr Williams, 54, wealthy wife of the former Commercial Attache to the United States Embassy in Tokyo for many years and now a State Department official, was shot in the head and seriously wounded by an unidentified woman in her apartment at Drake Hotel, Chicago, according to a dispatch received here.

Wilbert Crowley, first assistant United States Attorney declared that "it appears to be revenge shooting. We have learned that Mrs. Williams had some enemies."

Witnesses told investigators that the mystery woman brushed past them in the hotel shortly after the shooting.

Meanwhile, another dispatch from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, said that John F. Noxon, Jr., 47, a socially prominent Pittsfield attorney, pleaded innocence to charges of assault and murder of his mentally subnormal six month-old son by passing an electric current through the baby's body. If he is convicted, he will be sent to the electric chair.

More Driving Power Given to Freedom Move By Tojo's Inspiring Address, Netaji Asserts

Special

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, January 21.—Appreciation for the reiteration before the 84th session of the Imperial Diet, today, by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo that Japan will extend further positive assistance for the liberation of India was expressed by Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

The Netaji stated that Prime Minister Tojo's statement "will give added encouragement and inspiration to all the Indians in India and outside who are now preparing for the coming fight."

Mr. Bose' statement follows:

"I feel exceedingly happy to read the statement just made by His Excellency Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo on India. Up till now every statement on India made by Prime Minister Tojo has been warmly welcomed by all Indians.

"The statements of Japan's Prime Minister are always so straightforward and so frank and sincere; they are in striking contrast to the hypocritical statements made by politicians of the type of Roosevelt and Churchill. That is the reason why whenever Prime Minister Tojo makes a statement, even our enemies have to listen to him because they know that he means what he says.

"Speaking for my countrymen, I should like to assert once again that they have the fullest confidence in his sincerity and in his large-hearted statesmanship. We know that the coming campaign in India will be for us a difficult one because we shall have to fight not the British alone but the Anglo-Americans and all their allies. Nevertheless, we are absolutely confident of our ultimate victory. We know that whenever we need any assistance we can fall back upon the wholehearted sympathy and support of Japan and other friendly Powers.

"At the time when the eyes of the whole world are being drawn toward the Indo-Burma frontier, the latest statement of Prime Minister Tojo will give added encouragement and inspiration to all the Indians in India and outside who are now preparing for the coming fight."

SPANISH HEAD CALLS URGENT CONFERENCE

Franco to Attack Eden's Criticisms Of Troops' Activity

Domei

LISBON, January 21.—General Francisco Franco, Chief of State of Spain, called an urgent national conference today and the session is expected to last several days, according to Madrid reports.

The subject to be discussed at the conference has not been revealed but it seems that the recent criticism of the Spanish Government made by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has caused a considerable effect in Spanish quarters.

Regarding Eden's statement anent the German forces, Spanish troops participating in the Eastern Front alongside with the German forces, Spanish Government authorities made the following statement today:

"The Spanish Government had already disbanded the Blue Division, and the Spanish volunteer troops now remaining in the Eastern Front are fighting the Red Army on their own volition. The Spanish Government is not giving any instruction to these volunteers and, therefore, the criticism made by Foreign Secretary Eden is unfounded.

"At the time of the Spanish Revolution, the Governments of the United States and Britain did not try to prevent the participation of

(Continued on Col. 8 Page 2)

Turkish Vessel Sunk

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 20.—The Turkish passenger ship, Ark, of 1,414 tons, was sunk in the Sea of Marmora on her homeward voyage to Gallipoli, it is reported here. No details are, however, revealed. The Sea of Marmora is a narrow strait between the Straits of Bosphorus and Dardanelles.

REJECTION IS LIKELY FOR U.S. MEDIATION

Hull Seen Still Waiting Soviet Reply to Offer; Butler Hits Deception

Special

LISBON, January 22.—Diplomatic observers in London said today that the Soviet Union will probably politely but firmly reject the United States offer to mediate in the Polish-Soviet border dispute, basing her position on the Soviet's objections to the present refugee Polish regime, according to a London dispatch.

These foreign experts said that there are indications that the Soviet Government will welcome America's offer if the exiled Polish Government is dissolved or reshuffled into a group acceptable to Moscow.

Meanwhile, Harold King, Reuter correspondent in Moscow, stated that the Polish question still remains in the foreground of interest at the Soviet capital, according to a dispatch received here.

King pointed out that the Soviet authorities want to maintain good relation with Poland but that they will not take up relations with people, whose political past in Soviet eyes condemned them as the enemies of the Soviet Union.

There is also a feeling in Moscow, King declared that if Britain and the United States wanted to participate in the settlement of the

(Continued on Col. 8 Page 2)

Aussie Train, Bus Collide

Special

LISBON, January 20.—Fifteen people were killed and five others injured seriously today when a Northern Mail train crashed into a bus at Hawkesbury, 30 miles north-east of Sydney, it is reported here. The bus was smashed to matchwood and the engine and tender were derailed. The dead and injured were hurled in all directions.

DIET BEGINS LABORS ON VITAL MEASURES; COMMITTEES ACTIVE

Cabinet Approval Given Supplementary Budgets; Both Houses in Session

The House of Peers which met in plenary session at 10 a.m. today referred eight bills including that for revision of the Workers' Annuity and Insurance Law to their respective committees. These committees will begin their labors on the bills this afternoon.

The Budget, Accounts Settlement and the Petitions Committees met at 9:50 a.m. while the special committees on the bills for simplifying court procedure in Chosen, the Naval Criminal Law and Court Expense Adjustment also met in session.

At the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives which met at 10 a.m. this morning, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya explained the budget estimates. Masataka Ota interpellated on the budget and the financial policy of the Government. The Budget Committee is also scheduled to hear an explanation of diplomatic situation by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu in the afternoon, following conclusion of the plenary session of the House.

The House of Representatives' plenary session will be opened at 1 p.m. this afternoon when the Tax Increase bill and 17 others will be presented for reference to the respective committees. Sannojo Nakamura from Kyoto Prefecture is scheduled to interpellate on the taxation increase bill.

Cabinet Approves Estimates

The supplementary budget estimates for the present year, 1943-44, and also for the next fiscal year, 1944-45, were approved by the Government at the Cabinet Council held yesterday and immediately submitted to the Imperial Diet. With the addition of these supplementary budget estimates, the total general accounts for the present year reached ¥14,459,908,000, and that for the next fiscal year, ¥19,907,267,000, as announced by the Board of Information yesterday.

The supplementary estimates for the general accounts in the present fiscal year include ¥1,360,000 for the Foreign Office, ¥108,849,000 for the Home Ministry, ¥139,978,000 for the Finance Ministry, ¥4,135,000 for the Education Ministry, ¥11,568,000 for the Welfare Ministry, ¥144,321,000 for the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, ¥23,077,000 for the Munitions Ministry, ¥2,313,000, for the Greater East Asia Ministry. In the special accounts, the supplementary budgets list ¥56,461,000 for the Chosen Government, ¥7,590,000 for the Taiwan Government, ¥11,614,000 for the Karafuto Government, ¥4,464,000 for the Kwantung Government, ¥1,103,000 for the South Seas Government, and ¥105,388,000 for the Railways special accounts.

The general accounts budget estimates for the next fiscal year to be

(Continued on Col. 7 Page 2)

FRENCH COLONIAL POLICY IN N. AFRICA CRITICIZED

U.S. Lend-Lease Official Shocked by Low Morale

Special

LISBON, January 21.—The colonial policy of the French Committee for National Liberation, headed by rebel General Charles de Gaulle, in North Africa was severely criticized by Frederic K. Hoehler, American Director of the London branch of the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, who has just returned to London from an extensive trip through North Africa, according to a London dispatch.

Speaking of North Africa, Hoehler declared, "This is a country where Arabs are prostituted in order that others may enrich themselves and where, except in the biggest cities, there is no public sanitation. I know the slums of Britain and the United States but I had never seen anything comparable with the filth I saw in the houses of Algiers."

Hoehler also stated angrily that there were still Communists in North African concentration camps. "It is inconceivable how the United States soldiers are expected to trust the declarations of their Allies if these camps are not disbanded," he said. "I consider it one of the most important tasks of myself and my staff to eliminate the frontiers and demarcations between the Jews and Arabs."

Her Majesty Grants Audience to Ex-Envoy To Chile, Yamagata

Her Majesty the Empress most graciously received in audience at 10 a.m. today to former Japanese Minister to Chile, Kiyoshi Yamagata, who had recently returned to Japan. Following the audience with Her Imperial Majesty, Minister Yamagata was graciously permitted to worship at the Kashikodokoro. Minister Yamagata respectfully withdrew from the Imperial Palace profoundly awed by the gracious Imperial honor conferred on him.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 21

In the area of Shashkoff, German troops repulsed several enemy attacks in bitter fighting. They destroyed 28 Soviet tanks and in a counter-attack cleared several localities.

West of Rechitza, repeated strong enemy attacks were also frustrated yesterday.

In a large-scale defensive battle which has been going on since December 13 in the area of Vitebsk, German troops under the command of Colonel-General Reinhardt frustrated in the heavy fighting all break-through attempts made by the Soviets consisting of 50 rifle divisions and numerous tank formations. Heavy losses were inflicted. By January 18 the Soviets in this sector lost more than 40,000 dead. The number of wounded is many times as high. Moreover, 1,203 enemy tanks and 349 guns were destroyed or captured.

North of Nevel, the Soviets continued their attacks all day long. The German troops held their positions and destroyed a large number of enemy tanks. North of Lake Ilmen and southwest of Leningrad, numerous enemy attacks against the shortened German lines were unsuccessful.

On the southern Italian front, the enemy, attacking with superior forces in the area southwest of Castel Forte, made a penetration into the German line after embittered fighting. However, in a systematic German counter-attack the enemy was thrown back to his initial positions. At another spot, northwest of Minturno, the fighting is still going on.

On the evening of January 20, British bombers made another terror attack on Berlin which, thanks to the stiff German defense, failed to have its planned effect. Casualties occurred and damages were caused, particularly in the workers' districts. Despite the most difficult defense conditions 38 British bombers were shot down, according to reports received so far. Several enemy aircraft dropped bombs on western Germany. Over the occupied western districts and off the Norwegian coast the enemy lost another 11 aircraft, six of which were shot down by naval flak.

German long-range batteries last night again shelled targets on the English Channel coast. Conflagrations were started at Deal.

Gun Duels Described

Special

LISBON, January 19.—One of the heaviest cross channel gun duels to be fought in the war occurred before dawn today between German and British long-range guns along the English Channel coast, it is reported from London.

The terrifying roar of the big guns rumbled through the towns in the Dover area and the ground shook from the explosions of German shells. Sleepy residents hurried out of bed and into shelters when the alarm sounded at 4:50 a.m.

The flash of the British guns lit up the land and sea over a wide area but a thick fog prevented coastal observers from seeing the flash of the German artillery. The German guns kept up action for 45 minutes after the British ceased firing.

Ciano's Wife Interned

Special

LISBON, January 22.—Premier of the Fascist Republican Government of Italy, Benito Mussolini's daughter, Countess Edda Ciano, wife of Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Italian Foreign Minister, who was recently executed for treason, fled to Switzerland two days before the execution of her husband and has been interned in that country with her three children, according to a dispatch from Zurich.

It was learned that Dino Alfieri, ex-member of the Fascist Grand Council, and former Ambassador to Germany, has also been interned.

NIPPON AIR ATTACKS INCREASING IN FURY ON S. PACIFIC FRONT

Mono Island, Cape Merkus Positions of Enemy Hit By Imperial Navy Planes

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 21.—The resumption of anti-Axis air attacks on Japanese positions in New Guinea has been followed by increased Japanese air activity, indicating that the Japanese have strongly reinforced their air power to contest the anti-Axis drive northward, says a dispatch from the anti-Axis Headquarters in New Guinea.

Mono Island Again Raided

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 22.—Sea Eagles of the Japanese Air Force attacked the enemy airfield and military installations on Mono Island early on the morning of January 20 and furiously blasted their objective, causing fires to break out at two places. All the Japanese planes returned to their bases safely.

Cape Merkus Enemy Hit

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 22.—Imperial Naval Air Units vigorously attacked enemy positions at Cape Merkus on New Britain Island, as well as Arawe Island, off New Britain Island, on the morning of January 19. Blasting the enemy installations at both places, the Japanese planes returned safely to their bases.

Saumlakki Raiders Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 22.—A formation of six enemy planes on the afternoon of January 17 attempted to raid our positions at Saumlakki in the Tenimbar Group. Quickly opening antiaircraft fire, our Ground Units, garrisoned there, succeeded in repulsing all the raiders. No damage was suffered by our side.

Japan's War Victories Spur Savings Campaign

A total sum of ¥196,384 has been saved by the members of the Nihonzutsumi branch office of the Association for Service to the State through Industry, in response to the savings campaign launched in December last year.

In appreciation of the victories scored by the Japanese Forces, the members of the Nihonzutsumi branch office decided to make a monetary deposit every time victories were announced by the Imperial Headquarters, at the rate, ¥1 for the sinking of an aircraft carrier, 50 sen for a cruiser, destroyer or submarine, 20 sen for a transport and two sen for a plane.

As the result of the unparalleled victories scored by the Imperial Japanese Navy during December last year, including the sinking of one battleship, six aircraft carriers, five cruisers, one destroyer, one submarine, 17 transports and 424 aircraft, the aforementioned sum of money has been deposited.

British Supply Head in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 20.—British Minister of Supply Sir Andrew Duncan is now visiting Washington, the British Embassy authorities in Washington announced today.

Sir Andrew is expected to confer with President Roosevelt, Donald Nelson, Director of the War Production Board, and other United States officials.

Chilean 'Mercy' Plane To Aid Quake Victims In Argentina Crashes

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 22.—The Chilean Government announced today that the Chilean national airline plane, carrying doctors and nurses to the earthquake-stricken San Juan district in western Argentina, crashed on the way. All 12 persons aboard the "mercy" plane, including three doctors, four nurses, one soldier, two pilots, a mechanic and a representative of the airline were killed.

KAYA SAYS FINANCES IN EAST ASIA STABLE

Structure in Process Of Being Perfected, Diet Session Is Told

(Continued from Morning Edition)

"In regard to the military expenditures connected with the War of Greater East Asia, a Supplementary Extraordinary Military Expenditure Budget Bill will be submitted shortly.

"I shall now dwell on the economic and financial situations.

"Last year, our financial circles, while filling the enormous demands entailed by the unprecedented war, remained quiet and thus served to maintain the economic order which is the foundation for the bolstering of fighting power.

"With the sharp increase in war expenditures, the circulation of Government funds swelled. Thanks, however, to close cooperation between the Government and people, these have been steadily absorbed and our financial structure remains stabilized.

"The average issue of the Bank of Japan notes for last year amounted to ¥7,069,000,000 odd, an increase of ¥1,813,000,000 over the previous year. This is seen as reflecting an expansion of our financial and economic scales incident to the operation of the phenomenally swollen war finance.

"In regard to funds accumulation, funds accumulated at banks, excluding fixed deposits, ran up to about ¥9,530,000,000, while postal savings totalled ¥5,039,000,000 odd. Together with other funds, the total accumulation showed an increase of approximately ¥27,000,000,000.

"Funds for new industrial enterprises were raised satisfactorily, with the new company debenture issue totalling ¥2,627,000,000.

"In regard to shares, new paid subscriptions exceeded ¥4,493,000,000, and their value remains stabilized.

"The total national bond issue for last year was ¥18,299,000,000, a gain of as much as ¥4,978,000,000 over previous year. These were digested to the extent of ¥17,076,000,000 or 93.3 per cent of the total issue, which may be regarded as satisfactory.

"Our war finance has now ramified throughout Greater East Asia. At the same time, the restoration of peace and order and economic developments in the occupied areas have progressed apace and the peoples of Greater East Asia as one solid unit are concentrating their total energy on the bolstering of fighting potentialities with the object in view of crushing our common enemies, the United States and Britain. This is a matter for congratulation.

"A review may be made of economic developments in Greater East Asia. To begin with, Japan's investments in Manchoukuo and China for last year totalled about ¥1,750,000,000, which brings the total investments since the occurrence of the China Affair to ¥9,000,000,000. As the result, the abundant resources in these countries have been steadily developed and contributed substantially toward the war prosecution. Particularly noteworthy in this connection is the steady increase in the funds raised on the spot, a fact which speaks of the improvement and progress of the economic potentialities on the spot. This is highly encouraging.

"In the Southern Regions, reputedly the largest treasure-house in the world, key resources in which Japan is deficient have been steadily developed, funds for which purpose have been accommodated freely by the Southern Devlopment Treasury. With the progress of the economic exploitation in these areas, the interchange of vital resources among those regions has been satisfactorily conducted on a well-planned basis at the hands of the Japan Trade Corporation.

"The financial machinery of Greater East Asia is being operated satisfactorily, with Japan extending assistance to the various countries in that area, who, on their part, are cooperating positively with us. It is only to be expected, therefore, that the foundation of Greater East Asia's finance will be increasingly solidified as time goes on.

"The Central Bank of Manchoukuo stands on an increasingly solid basis. The Central Reserve Bank and the Federal Reserve Bank of China and the Bank of Mengchiang are undergoing healthy development.

"As regards Thailand and French Indo-China, the economic and financial agreements concluded with them are working satisfactorily, thereby contributing toward the promotion of collaboration among Japan and those countries.

"In Burma and the Philippines, central banks are going to be established shortly. Effective financial assistance is being given these countries through the Southern Development Treasury.

Okinori Kaya

"All in all, the financial structure of Greater East Asia is being steadily perfected with the end in view of establishing a managed currency system built up on spontaneous cooperation among the various areas in this region. In sharp contrast, the postwar currency program recently proposed by the Anglo-American countries is nothing but a daydream.

"A check-up will shortly be made on the enormous enemy properties which have either come into our possession or are placed under our influence. Utilization of these properties will contribute materially toward increasing our fighting strength.

"With regard to our economic relations with our allies in Europe, a basis for close collaboration between Greater East Asia and the European Economic Sphere under the aegis of our allies was established through the agreement concluded between Japan, Germany and Italy concerning economic collaboration.

"Subsequently, a banking agreement was concluded between Japan and Germany, under which financial settlements between the two countries are going on smoothly.

"The financial settlement agreement between Japan and Italy had to go into temporary suspense following the defection by the Badoglio regime in September last year. With the establishment of the Government of the Fascist Republic of Italy and Japan's recognition of it, however, the agreement is now being operated smoothly.

"Six years have passed since the outbreak of the China Affair and over two years since the start of the War of Greater East Asia. The total Ordinary Account and Extraordinary Military Expenditure Account budgets during this period have reached ¥114,000,000,000 odd, while expenditures for productivity expansion during the same period total ¥44,000,000,000 odd, making a grand total of over ¥159,000,000,000.

"Although such an enormous amount of money has been paid out to meet the demand, the Japanese economic foundation has not been shaken even to the slightest degree. The real economic condition has progressed satisfactorily and strongly. All this is attributed to the fact that the people behind the guns have been solid and are resolved to surmount all difficulties, being intent to fulfil their obligation in tax payment and savings. The total revenue in taxes and others since the outbreak of the China Affair till the end of the 1943-44 fiscal year is estimated to reach more than ¥33,000,000,000. The amount of increase in the national savings by the end of the present fiscal year is estimated to reach more than ¥100,000,000,000. It is this satisfactory tax payment and savings that have enabled Japan to meet the enormous wartime demand without any interruption at all. The economic order, too, was maintained well because of this.

"It is natural that the demand for the extraordinary war expenses and other military demands increase with the progress of the war situation. Naturally, the taxes and savings increase enormously. As regards the estimates of taxes to be borne by the nation for the next fiscal year, I have already explained. The goal of savings will be fixed on the decision of the supplementary war budget. It goes without saying that the amount will reach an unprecedentedly high figure for this country and that will occupy the majority of the national income. However, we must fulfil our obligation of tax payment and go over the limit of savings, because we must win this war. The necessity at present is growing apace with the need to increase Japan's fighting strength.

"To fulfil the obligation of tax payment and to increase the savings, a country needs the enforcement of a strong financial policy by the Government. A mere increase in figures does not mean anything. An increase in the productive power of materials which are to be bought with funds and that in transportation must be realized. After all, the increase of total productive power is essential. It is not enough to see the total productive power increased. This power must be based on the total productive power in which all that is required by the war situation is concentrated. To realize this, the national consumption will have to be lessened. The same can be said of factories, namely unnecessary consumption must be possibly avoided while efforts must be made to realize the maximum effects on the minimum consumption.

"That the Imperial Japanese fighting officers and men are loyal and brave, being really unparalleled in the world, needs no emphasis. The key to victory or defeat depends essentially on the increase or otherwise of productive power of materials behind the guns. It is incumbent upon men, therefore, whether the material productive power can be increased or not. Anyway, we must win this war by increasing the productive power. And the spiritual power is the very fountain head of human strength. We, the Japanese, have a history of 3,000 years and the conviction of sure victory and indefatigability prompted by Japan's polity unparalleled by any other nation. And we must elevate this conviction all the more, enliven the indomitable spiritual power and carry through the objective of this sacred war with redoubled efforts and great perseverance."

LONDON HEAVILY HIT BY GERMAN PLANES

Biggest Raid Since Jan. 15; 38 Raiders Downed Over Berlin

Special

LISBON, January 21.—London was subjected to the biggest air raid since January 15 when German planes attacked the British capital tonight, according to a London report.

The drone of a large number of Reich aircraft was heard above the deafening gunfire. The flash of tracer bullets across the sky, and the glow of orange flares apparently dropped by the German raiders made a spectacular display. The gunfire was so loud that Londoners were reminded of the days in 1940 and 1941.

The anti-aircraft barrage came in spurts, first opening with a terrific din which was followed by a quiet spell and then another burst of heavy fire.

The raid on London came shortly after a short alert in the suburbs. The raiders appeared from several directions, it was disclosed.

38 R.A.F. Bombers Downed

Special

LISBON, January 21.—The German High Command announced that 38 British bombers were shot down in the raid on Berlin Thursday night, according to a dispatch received here. The German military experts described the raid as "medium."

Judging from the number of aircraft involved in the attack, it was undoubtedly intended to have been one of the heaviest raids made on Berlin. However, despite the difficult weather conditions, the German air defense corps succeeded in preventing the attack from being carried out in a concentrated form.

Meanwhile, London officially announced that 25 bombers were lost in the raid.

Enemy Hit Hard

Domei

BERLIN, January 21.—British air force bombed Berlin last night, but German air defense corps shot down 38 enemy planes despite unfavorable weather conditions.

British Admit Losses

Domei

LISBON, January 21.—The British Air Ministry announced today that in the air raid on Berlin last night 35 planes failed to return, according to London reports.

Nippon Language Taught In Celebes Night Schools

Domei

MACASSAR, January 21.—Japanese language night schools are enjoying a great popularity among the inhabitants of the Celebes and the second commencement ceremony for students was held at the night school here on January 6. Up to the present, 19 Japanese language night schools have been established to meet the growing demands of the people.

The teaching staff of the night school in this city is composed of persons who have been specially trained for their jobs, while the other night schools in the island are staffed by local Japanese officials and members of commercial firms.

The students attending these night schools are for the most part composed of public school teachers, public office workers, employs of commercial firms and other native inhabitants who come in daily contact with the Japanese.

Von Papen Fetes Turk Leaders

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 20.—Turkish Premier and Mrs. Sukru Saracoglu, Defense Minister General Ali Riza Artunk, and other high officials attended the banquet given this evening by German Ambassador Baron Franz von Papen, according to Ankara reports.

Interesting People

Education Interests Prince Tu

Girls in Mongolia are now receiving education along the lines outlined for Japanese girls, said Prince Tu, son of Prince Teh of Mongolia, when he visited the Seijo Girls' School in Ushigome yesterday with his party. Mosuke Yamashita acted as adviser and guide to the Mongolian party. Prince Tu arrived in Japan on December 8.

Arriving at the school at 10 a.m. Prince Tu, clad in the national costume of Mongolia, listened attentively to the elucidation on the loyalty of the 47 faithful retainers of Ako given by Principal Miyata.

"I understand very well the spirit of Bushido and the relations between a lord and his warriors as well as the supreme loyalty with which the Japanese serve the State," said Prince Tu. Continuing, he said:

"In my country the girls attending schools are provided with food and clothing. As the migratory nature of pao (tent) school buildings makes it difficult to establish any large number of schools, we have only three girls' schools at the present.

"Although the number of students does not exceed 300 in all, our educational policy for girls has been adapted wholly from the Japanese system. In ethics and etiquette, we have taken many phases of the virtues of Japanese womanhood for inculcation into the young womanhood of Mongolia.

"All songs are taught in the Japanese language and the girls can sing the Aikoku Koshinkyoku and Umiyukaba, almost as well as the Japanese people.

"One of the things that impresses me most in inspecting the educational methods of a Japanese girls' school is that there is a wonderful correlation of education with actual home life.

"Mongolia at present may be likened to Japan during the transition period of the Meiji Restoration. I am now earnestly studying the history of Japan during the Meiji Restoration."

Thus giving voice to his hopes and ambitions for the construction of a new Mongolia, Prince Tu inspected with keen interest the various activities of the students before taking his leave at 3 p.m.

U.S. DISCRIMINATES FILIPINO LABORERS

Abhorred by Americans, They Lead Miserable Lives Doing Menial Low Paid Jobs

(Continued From Friday)

The New York State Civil Service rules out Filipino citizens altogether, stating that "under the Civil Service Rules of New York State Commission, Filipinos are not eligible to take Civil Service examinations." The ruling of the Board of Education of the City of New York varies from that of the State Civil Service. According to that body, "to be eligible a person must be either a citizen of the United States, or must have taken out his 'first papers in applying for citizenship.'" Under this ruling, apparently, Filipino citizens may take the examinations under the Board of Education, because they are able to declare their intention to become American citizens but they cannot go further than this step because they are ineligible to American citizenship. In other words, they cannot be completely naturalized.

Many have taken civil service tests in this state, some having declared their intention to become American citizens where the examiners did require that prerequisite, and some just took the examinations in the belief that they were American citizens. Some obtained very high ratings only to be told later that the jobs for which they passed the examinations could be filled only by American citizens. In the professional fields, such as medicine, Filipino doctors have been allowed to practise while waiting for their final papers. One instance is that of a Filipino doctor who was an instructor in Pathology at the Columbia University School of Medicine. Since he was ineligible for American citizenship, he was thrown out of practice, and, indirectly, from his job, when it was realized that he could not get his final papers.

Many Now Jobless

Filipinos are known to be good seamen. Hundreds of them have been employed on Government ships, as well as on merchant marine vessels, until some years ago. Today, however, this seemingly systematic maneuver to starve out Filipino nationals in the United States has struck them. Many hundreds became jobless before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. What was more lamentable was that they could not get jobs on land.

The Merchant Marine Act of 1936 specifically points out which people may be employed on American ships. They must be either citizens of the United States, native born, or "completely naturalized," or if not citizens, they must have declared their intention of becoming American citizens. The National Maritime Union of America and other seamen's unions recognized this injustice done to the Filipinos. As a result of their efforts there were several bills presented before and passed by Congress to extend citizenship rights to Filipinos working aboard American vessels, but the deep-seated discrimination against them is still rampant all over the country. The employment agencies do not want to give them jobs, and the relief agencies refuse to give them aid. So, where is the justice of the American laws especially to a people whose native land they had exploited, whose hospitality at home had made it possible for the American settlers to prosper?

These discriminatory measures taken by the Government have only engendered the racial prejudice of the average American against the Filipinos. The riots in recent years on the Pacific Coast in which many Filipinos were killed and injured were chiefly caused by the unjust treatment received by them from the Government. Had the American Government taken stern measures against manifestations of race prejudice among the American people, those armed clashes would have been minimized.

Today, as he finds himself freed from bondage, the average Filipino at home can now only look back with regret at the maltreatment his fellow men in America have received at the hands of the American Government and people. Now that he is allowed to be at the conference table among Asiatic nations, he may be able to contribute his share in eradicating one of the greatest existing evils in the world: race prejudice.

New P.I. Vice-Finance Head, Capiz Governor Appointed

Domei

MANILA, January 20.—The Malacanan anounced this morning of the appointment of Dio Pedrosa as Vice-Minister of Finance and Director of the Budget Accounts by President Jose P. Laurel.

Prior to his appointment, Mr. Pedrosa was acting as auditor-general, which position has now been filled by Manuel Agregado. With Vice-Minister Guillermo Gomez retaining his post, there are now two Vice-Ministers of Finance in the Philippine Cabinet.

President Laurel also appointed Alfredo Jacinto, former Mayor of Cebu City, as Governor of Capiz Province, replacing Gabek Hernandez, who resigned due to ill health.

Mr. Jacinto has served in Government for many years being the former provincial treasurer in La Union Province and also the former Mayor of Baguio as well as the former manager of the National Warehousing Corporation.

U.S. Government Called 'Rotten Reporter'—Yanks Interested in Murder, Not War News

Domei

BASEL, January 19.—In an article on American press policy, the Basler Nationalzeitung states that brave men like the editors of the most widely read dailies in Portland, Oregon, have repeatedly told their 5,000,000 readers in the Pacific northwest that they would never engage the "government" as a reporter as it worked very badly as a newspaperman writing on the most up-to-date and tremendous news of our time, and because its news was unreliable and incorrect.

In referring to the problem of how the American public generally reacts on war news, the Swiss paper said that some New Yorkers have been demanding that all articles not connected with the war should be banned from the front pages of the papers.

Continuing, the Basler Nationalzeitung cited an instance of the confusion in American pressdom over what should be played up in the front pages of the papers, as follows:

"One day a leading paper in San Francisco played up a report on the naval battle between the American and Japanese forces in East Asia with banner headlines which simply screamed out the news. Another paper, however, which was just as widely read as the former, played up the news of a mysterious murder case.

An investigation conducted in order to find out which of the two news stories had been the most widely read, revealed that the public had found more interest in the report on the murder case which had described how a San Francisco society beauty had been found dead in a motor car clasping a bunch of red carnations.

U.S. CASUALTIES HIGH IN PACIFIC WARFARE

Head of Marines Seeks More Red Cross Units; Admits Nippon Strong

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 20.—American casualty lists suffered in the war against Japan are mounting, Lieutenant-General Alexander Vandegrift, Commander of the U.S. First Marine Corps, declared in Washington yesterday.

He is quoted as saying, at a testimonial luncheon honoring Miss Mabel Boardman, Secretary of the American Red Cross, that "the need for Red Cross services in the Pacific Island warfare alone should be accelerated."

Vandegrift also declared that the Japanese were powerful and confident and that "they will fight desperately to defend their bases in the Pacific." He also stated that the Americans would try to take the islands "with the least possible expenditure in lives, blood and time." but he did not say how they were going to do it.

More Yanks Drafted

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 20.—Revealing that still more men were needed in the United States drive for world domination, the Selective Service Board informed Congress today that it had to draft 700,000 more men, according to a dispatch received here.

The new batch was needed to meet army and navy needs and a considerable number of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers, who were deferred up till now, will be included, it was reported.

Wilson Urges Preparedness

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 20.—Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-president of the War Production Board, declared in a speech today that the United States must learn that wars are inevitable and pleaded for "full and continuing preparedness" in both research and production after the war, according to a New York dispatch received here.

Wilson said that hope and prayer were not enough, asserting, "We must have insurance against disaster."

Civilian Drafting Postponed

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 20.—Dealing another important setback to President Franklin Roosevelt, the House Military Affairs Committee today voted to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the civilian mobilization program recommended to Congress a week ago by Roosevelt, it is reported from Washington Chairman Andrew said that the Committee was "awaiting developments."

O.W.I. Warns Employes

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 20.—The United States Office of War Information issued a warning today to all Government employes to be specially careful in expressing their opinions, say dispatches from Washington.

A caution of a similar nature had been previously sent out to the domestic newspapers and their correspondents in foreign countries that they refrain from publishing any reports pertaining to the activities of the anti-Axis forces. The warning, in gist, is as follows:

1. Avoid all conjectures on when the war will end.
2. Care must be used in making any statements concerning industrial developments.
3. Make no statements with respect to the activities of other departments.
4. No announcements concerning figures relating to change incurred in the industrial phases.

U.S. Senate Bans Subsidy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 19.—The United States Senate Finance Committee approved the bill prohibiting the subsidy to public consumption goods, according to Washington reports.

This is another blow to President Roosevelt for in his recent Congressional message he demanded the enforcement of the foodstuff price law by proposing to disburse a total of $1,500,000,000 as subsidies during the next fiscal year to suppress the advance of retail prices on foodstuff. The passage of the bill prohibiting subsidies to public consumption goods has nullified the President's proposal.

British 14th Army Corps Active

Domei

LISBON, January 20.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address to the troops of the Southeastern Asia Army Force on January 12 revealed that the anti-Axis soldiers engaged in the fighting along the Indian-Burma border to be the British 14th Army Corps, according to a New Delhi report.

Diet Begins Labors On Vital Measures; Committees Active

(Continued From Page 1)

approved by the present Diet, with the supplementary budgets submitted yesterday are as follows:

General Accounts for 1944-45

(In ¥1,000)	Main Budget	Supplementary Budget
Imperial Household	4,500	0
Foreign Ministry	47,855	495
Home Ministry	1,406,241	226,760
Finance Ministry	9,934,928	2,829,265
War Ministry	677	0
Navy Ministry	1.152	0
Justice Ministry	76,746	1.501
Education Ministry	419,038	18.332
Welfare Ministry	419,085	958
Greater East Asia Ministry	350,221	56.733
Agriculture & Commerce Ministry	1,030.549	651.402
Munitions Ministry	932,886	682,601
Transportation and Communications Ministry	792,085	23,247
Total	15,415,959	4,491,297

Special Account Budgets for 1944-45

Chosen	1,881,261	477,726
Taiwan	607,901	82,753
Karafuto	114,284	20,237
Kwantung	187,167	45,446
South Seas	22,026	8,586
Railways	783,400	234,902
Communications	224,361	191,643

Revenue resources for supplementary budget estimates in the general accounts respectively of the current and next fiscal years follow;

For the 1943-44 fiscal year supplementary budgets: Increase in Monopoly Bureau profits, ¥130,070,000; Payments for foreign currency loans to be accepted by the Government, ¥215,500,000; Payments for war damage insurance, ¥63,900,000; Payments for war casualties insurance, ¥5,600,000; Increase in forestry revenue, ¥52,400,000.

For the 1944-45 fiscal year supplementary budget; In the general accounts—Tax increase, ¥2,135,803,000; Increase in Monpoly Bureau profit, ¥528,321,000; Increase in forestry revenue, ¥212,663,000. In the special accounts—Increase in tax on extraordinary profit of corporations, ¥136,636,000; Deficiency to be covered by loans, ¥1,457,569,000.

Indian Fighters Set For March to Delhi

(Continued From Page 1)

sembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations.

"Mr. Bose, in the third month, announced the transfer of the Headquarters of the Provisional Government to Burma and the appointment of A. D. Loganadan, Minister without portfolio, as High Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Furthermore, on January 7, the Netaji visited Nicobar Island, the first territory of the Provisional Government.

"Mr. Bose, subsequently, promptly dispatched the powerfully consolidated National Army to the Indian border. With the Netaji personally supervising the operations so close to the motherland, added impetus has been given to the freedom drive of our patriots within India.

"The fiery words of Mr. Bose, 'together with the attack of the Indian National Army, you patriots within India, rise and strike the British,' have through the British forces stationed in India into extreme confusion. They have begun to realize that with the uprising of the Indian patriots within and without India the Arakan and Chin mountains present no defensive wall whatsoever."

Kerr Visits British King

Special

LISBON, January 21.—The British Ambassador to Moscow, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, who is visiting London, visited Buckingham Palace, yesterday and was received by King George VI, according to a London report. Kerr was said to have had lunch with the King. The Ambassador was sworn in as a member of the Plenary Council in the morning.

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Rejection Is Likely For U.S. Mediation

(Continued From Page 1)

Polish-Soviet border question, the British and American Government should have perceived with a keener eye the importance of the issue as to who is representing the Polish people at this stage.

Moscow Still Silent

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 21.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the press conference today said that the Soviet Government has not yet accepted the United States offer of good offices to effect the settlement of the Soviet-Polish border dispute, according to a dispatch from Washington.

Hull said that the State Department is keeping in close touch with the American Ambassador in Moscow on the matter.

Meanwhile, it was learned that Senator Hugh Butler, Republican, from Nebraska on the floor of the Senate yesterday charged Hull and seven other high government officials with attempting to "deceive the American people" in their composite reply to his attack on the United States spending in Latin America. Senator Butler introduced a report by local accountants which he claimed proved "his charge."

Asked for a comment on Butler's latest remarks, Hull told the press conference "I am convinced that Senator Butler's latest remarks will not in any way change the opinion I expressed at the time of his earlier attack on the good neighbor policy."

Spanish Head Calls Urgent Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

their own nationals in the Red Army as volunteers.

"Foreign Secretary Eden has also demanded the surrender of Italian ships remaining in Spanish ports, but those ships belong to foreign owners, unless their owners ask for their surrender, it is impossible to hand them over to those who cannot show any proof that they are the rightful owners of the ships in question.

"The British Government also protested to Spain regarding the explosion that occurred on a vessel that carried oranges to England. The criticism that bombs were packed among the oranges is unfounded. There is no reason for Spanish shippers of oranges to smuggle in bombs into the ship."

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